The Hong Kong Daily Press.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1870. 西拜禮 年六月正英 港香

No. 3799 第七十九百七千三第 日初十月十年庚 年已吉治同

PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 5, NIAGARA, Brit. sh., 1,959, Fry, Cardiff 11th August, Coals.—CATTAIN.

Jan. 5, CHINA, North Ger. str., 642, Winter, 5th January, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Jan. 6, MARTHA, North Ger. bg., 215, Koch, Whampoa 5th January, General.—MEISSNER & Co.

Departures.

Jan. 5, MATAMOR, for Saigon.

Jan. 5, SINGAPORE, for Whampoa.

Jan. 5, JOACHIM CHRISTIAN, for Yokohama.

Jan. 5, PERUVIAN, for Manila.

Jan. 5, CATHERINA FULLARTON, for Melbourne.

Clearances.

A. FOR HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 5TH.

Norma, for MACAO.
Camillo Cavour, for MACAO.
Chao Pasha, for BANGKOK.
Louisa, for Whampoa.
Redron, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per *China*, str., from Canton, 22 Chinese

Reports.

The British ship *Niagara* reports on leaving the Channel experienced light N.E. trades; crossed the Equator on the 17th of September, with moderate S.E. trades. On October 19th, passed the meridian of the Cape, from thence light variable winds into the China seas, then strong N.E. monsoon. Came through the Ombay Passage; 149 days out.

The American ship *Witch of the Wave* reports leaving N.-y York April 3rd, 1869; here up to Rio de Janeiro, 31 days out, on the 1st inst. Sandy, long. 23.00 East, for repairs, on account of foremast and mainmast being bad. Was detained in Rio three months for masts and rigging. On November 12th, 63 days from Rio de Janeiro, passed through the Straits of Allas; November 16th, in Straits of Macassar, found light Northerly winds and strong Southerly current, and squally weather. After being detained several days and baling ground, have up for Pitt's Passage. Had light winds and calms in Java Sea and Pacific Ocean, to 16.00 North, then strong N. East monsoon and squally weather. On November 20th, in lat. 3.00 South, long. 118.31 East, signalized American ship *Belvidere*, from Manila, in top Java Sea, in company with North German bark *Adelbaran*, bound to Amoy. On December 17th, off the bark *Fallas*, 107 days, from Hamburg for Hongkong. On December 21st, in lat. 4.00 North, long. 113.20 East, signalized North German bark *Arcadia*, 132 days, from Cardiff for Hongkong.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Household Furniture, &c.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

FOR SALE.

THE well-known racing Pony "ASTE." For particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
7d 2448 Hongkong, 30th December, 1869.

NOTICE

NEITHER the Captain nor the Agent of the Swedish barque *Rosalie* will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of the said vessel.
FREDERIG DEGENAER,
Agent of Swedish barque "Rosalie."
7d 2436 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2096 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

	1 month	1 do.	do.
Not exceeding			
Above 1 month and not exceeding	4	4 do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6	6 do.	do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.			

GILMAN & Co., *Agents*,
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company
tf 689 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

127, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HAETLEY & Co., *Manager*.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of the Office, by First Class Steamers.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent*,
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1869.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!

THE Undersigned have received by the last Overland Mail, a large collection of CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, as Mechanical TOYS for Children, in great variety, Silk embroidered CUSHIONS, Woollen MANTLES and COMFORTERS, BONS BONS in boxes and bottles, Preserved FRUITS and CONFECTIONERY, in boxes of 4 to 10 lbs. each.
GUEDES & Co.
tf 2333 Hongkong, 10th December, 1869.

GEORGE GLASSEE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORT & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

MORRIS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, AGENTS, NEWS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
tf 647 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1869.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—JULIUS MENKE, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq. — A. Todd, Esq.
William Lemon, Esq. — J. P. Bancalari, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — Horatio R. Rowett.
S. D. Sassoon, Esq. — E. R. Beilios, Esq.
Horatio J. B. Taylor.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months	2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 "	4 " " "
" 12 "	5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Drafts granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.
tf 10621

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY
SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their insurers:—

THE CAPITAL of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £286,435. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amounts invested as follows:—
Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company.....	£219,571	11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500	0 0
£3,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Consols.....	28,085	0 0
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures.....	100,000	0 0
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476	11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts.....	145,590	12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.....	62,341	14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000	0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation.....	5,160	0 0
United States Government Stock.....	101,330	7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock.....	31,100	11 6
Short Loans on Stock-exchange Securities, including Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values...	477,195	0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938	8 5
	£1,672,358	16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents.

At 31st Dec. 1869, these stood at £168,050 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,

After payment of Losses, Annuities and Expenses, stand at 31st Dec. 1869, as follows:—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec., 1864.....	£231,434 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865...	103,146 7 3
" " " 1866...	124,105 7 5
" " " 1867...	128,583 5 10
" " " 1868...	144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital.....	£732,275 8 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents.*
2178 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day REMOVED to the premises on the *Praya*, formerly occupied by Messrs. BOSMAN & Co.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
2m 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE Wharf in front of the premises occupied by the Undersigned, can be hadfor the convenience of steamers and ships at a moderate charge.
For particulars apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

THOMPSON & CO.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AND AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, COAL & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
PAGODA ISLAND, FOOCHOW.
N.B.—Dry and commodious Godowns for storage at the Anchorage. tf 18 Jun. 3

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DER Unterzeichnete macht hiermit bekannt, dass er auf Verweisung Sr. Excellenz des Herrn Baron von Rautfuss, Bevollmächtigter Minister und Assessor-Inhaber Gesandter für den Nordeutschen Bund in Peking, dahin beschieden werden ist, dass, so lange als kein Norddeutscher Consul ernannt ist, die Nordeutschen Interessen in Swatow durch die deutschen authentischen Hier-Chef, und, im besondere, durch die Zollbehörde gewahrt werden sollen.
Zollamt Swatow 20 Decbr. 1869.
F. KLEINWACHTER,
Zolldirector.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned, at the instance of H.E. the North German Minister in Peking, has received instructions that, in the absence of a North German Consul, the North German interests at Swatow are to be watched over by the Chinese authorities, and, in particular, by the Customs.
Office of Maritime Customs,
Swatow, 20th December, 1869.
F. KLEINWACHTER,
Commissioner of Customs.
146 2452]

Intimations.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES! FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE VIA CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, is now in complete running order from SAN FRANCISCO TO THE "ATLANTIC SEA BOARD."

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!

Making prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS, and connecting at

NEW YORK

With the several Steamer Lines to ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST.—From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to Chicago, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, Seven Days!

THROUGH FIRST-CLASS FARE REDUCED. From San Francisco to Omaha, $83.25; to St. Louis, $97.50; Chicago, $97.50; to NEW YORK, $112.50; to Boston, $114.75.

SECOND-CLASS TRAINS leave San Francisco daily (Sunday excepted). Fare to Omaha, $45.00; to St. Louis, $45.00; Chicago, $45.00; New York, $50.00.

CHILDREN between the ages of Five and Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE.

100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per adult passenger) FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per child from 5 years and 12 years of age), FREE.

EXTRA BAGGAGE (over 100 pounds) between Sacramento and Omaha (Currency) $15 per 100 pounds.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES,

SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD!

Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points, these DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unrivalled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all the conveniences pertaining to a well furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
36 Hongkong, 5th January, 1869.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE:
415, CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THEODOR PERKINS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, continues through at low rates.
MARK GOODS "CARE O. P. R. R."

MONEY SAVED by purchasing TICKETS at the Company's Office in San Francisco.
CHAS. CROCKER,
General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.
September, 1869 [1914

CHARTERED FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Market Circulars prepared by the Chamber, will in future be issued *late on the afternoon* of the day preceding the Quarterdays of the Chinese Year, F. & O. Mail Steamers. Subscribers are requested to send for their copies between the hours of 4 P.M. and midnight.
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 30th July, 1869. 1tf 1402

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

KONKURS-BROEFFNUNG.

UEBER das Vermögen der Kaufleute Friedrich Eduard Arnold, Oscar Arnold, und Hermann Deuerminder, in Firma F. E. ARNOLD & Co hierselbst ist der kaufmännische Konkurs eröffnet und der Tag der Zahlungseinstellung auf den 10ten. Js. Mts. Mittags 12 Uhr festgesetzt worden.

Zum einstweiligen Verwalter der Masse ist der Kaufmann Carl Rohde bestellt.

Alle, welche von dem Gemeinschuldner etwas an Geld, Papieren oder andern Sachen in Besitz oder Gewahrsam haben, oder welche ihm etwas verschulden, wird aufgegeben nichts an denselben zu verabfolgen oder zu zahlen, auch alle Jene, welche an der Gegenstände vielmehr von den Besitzern der Gegenstände bis zum 10ten. Februar, 1870, einschliesslich bei dem Gerichts-oder dem Verwalter der Masse Anzeige zu machen und Allen mit Vorladung, ihrer etwanigen Rechte am Pfand-Inhaber und andern gleichberechtigten Gläubiger des Gemeinschuldners haben von den in ihrem Besitze befindlichen Pfandstücken nur Anzeige zu machen.

Alle Gläubiger haben ebenfalls bis zum 15ten. Februar, 1870, ihre Forderungen bei dem Verwalter der Masse einzureichen.

Yokohama, den 13ten. December, 1869.
Konsular Gerichtes der Norddeutschen Bundes zu Yokohama.
BRANDT.
tf 2421

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF HENRY DAVIS MARGESSON, DECEASED.

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, of the Estate of HENRY DAVIES MARGESSON, late of Hongkong and Macao, Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, as Attorneys for the Executors, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned without delay, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are required to send in particulars thereof, with vouchers, to the undersigned (addressed to the care of K. G. LISTEAD) on or before the Thirtieth day of June next, after which date no claims will be admitted.
Dated the Third day of December, A.D., 1869.
W. KESWICK,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Administrators.
tf 2292]

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, DECEASED.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, formerly of Hongkong, and lately of Aston, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, one of the Executors in the said Will named, all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts forthwith, and persons having claims against the Estate are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., or to HENRY C. CALDWELL, Esq., Solicitor, on or before the 31st day of January, 1870, after which date no claims will be received or admitted.
Dated Hongkong, 9th day of July, 1869.
E. E. BAKER,
Executor.
tf 1842

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Rev. D. B. MORRIS,

THIS DAY,

the 6th January, 1870, at noon,—

The whole of the Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Damask Covered COUCHES and CHAIRS, Mahogany Centre and Side TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, CLOCK, CHANDELIER, Window CURTAINS, CARPETS, RUGS, FENDERS and IRONS, Bagatelle TABLE, Dining TABLE, SIDEBOARD, Electro Plated and GLASSWARE, BEDSTEADS, Dressing TABLES, MIRRORS, Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, WHATNOT, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, &c., &c., &c.

A PIANO by Pebrider.
CANTERBURY and Music STOOL, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
2434 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 6th January, 1870, at 12 o'clock,
At his Sales Rooms,
"COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDINGS,"

6	Cases French MINERAL WATER.
5	" Nestle's MILK, "Eagle Brand."
5	" each 100 Quarter Tins SARDINES.
15	" " 100 Half " " do.
50	REVOLVERS.
12	Pire CRATES.
20	Cotton Bed QUILTS.
50	Casks Stockholm TAR.
50	" Quarts Allsopp's BEER.
5	Hhds. Holstein.
20	Cases Corn STARCH.
30	pcs. Black ALPACA.
	COPPER TACKS, Counter SCALES, SHOVELS, PEANUTS, &c. Blue Print CLOTH, WITNEYS, NAPS, RUGS, Flannel SHIRTS, TOWELS, UNDERSHIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Hemp CARPETS, MATTS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
36 Hongkong, 5th January, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd January, 1870, at noon,
At Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s Godowns, Rest Road.

(On account of the concerned).

The following ARTICLES, saved from the wreck of Steamer *Fung-Shuey*:—2 Hand Pumps with Hose, 5 Water Closet Seats, 2 Lift Pumps, 1 Stop Valve, 1 Cylinder head, 1 Air Pump, 2 Slides, 1 Gallery Pump, 1 Starting bar for engine, with Gear, 1 Throttle Valve, 1 Set Cylinder Springs, Desk Scripers, 3 Lift Pump Chains, 1 Set Slide Brasses, Connecting Rods, 1 lot dead Lights, 2 Steam Gauges, 9 Vacuum, 1 Engine room Clock, Copper, Brass and Iron Pipes, Oil Cups, Copper Tube, Brass and Iron Pipes, Oil Cups, Copper, Brass, Valves, Water Cocks for boilers, Taps and Spanners with a die plate, 1 Capstan and Gear, 2 Anchors, Chain Cables, 2 Metallic Boats, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
THOMAS WALLACE,
Auctioneer.
16 Hongkong 3rd January, 1870.

EASTLACK & WINN,
Lateral Surgeons.

DR. WINN begs to intimate that he has returned from the Coast Ports, and can be consulted at his residence in *Arbuthnot Road*, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
tf 2171 Hongkong, 16th November, 1869.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks in the above Company for a *Period of Ten days*, on moderate rates in first-class Godowns, at 1½ of one per cent.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 1626 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

THE "ONLY" BOWLING ALLEYS IN HONGKONG!

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H.H.R. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., &c.
AND THE OFFICERS OF H.M.S. "GALATEA."

ORIENTAL BOWLING ALLEYS AND BILLIARD SALOON,
4, WELLINGTON STREET.

The Proprietor begs respectfully to announce that the lease to the Hongkong Club has expired, and that the above establishment is now at the service of the public generally, and in particular of his former patrons and the public generally, also that he has two of the FIRST AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES ever imported into Hongkong, made specially for him by Messrs. STRAKES and HODGES, of California, and which are available for use.

Wines and Spirits of the First Quality.

D. BROWNE, *Proprietor.*
tf 2176 Hongkong, 17th November, 1869.

THE LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.

A PAPER published for transmission by each outgoing Mail to China and Japan, containing Mercantile Intelligence and Political Information, specially collated, arranged, and compiled for the use of the foreign communities in those Countries.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Résumé of current events. Notices on the salient topics of the day. Parliamentary proceedings, comprehensively condensed. Summary of Foreign Political Movements. Naval and Military Intelligence. Miscellaneous News. Legal Intelligence. Original notices on the questions of the day connected with China and Japan. Shipping: Arrivals, Departures, Vessels Loading, Casualties, Vessels Spoken, and all Nautical Intelligence of interest. Freights, a condensed and comprehensive Report. Digest of Trade and Revenue Returns. Comprehensive Passengers' lists. Postal and Telegraphic Intelligence. Complete Intelligence, comprising Reports of the Money Market, and the Shore lists of enterprises connected both China and Japan, Reports of Meetings, Statistical Returns of Foreign Trade, Notice of Failures, Joint Stock prospectuses, Financial extracts, Course of the Produce Market, Movements and Statistical return of Bullion, a full report of the Tea Market, with quotations and statistics, the same of the Silk Market, an exhaustive and comprehensive report on Raw Cotton; state of the Rice Market, report and comparative statistics of all articles of China and Japan produce, a summary of the cargo of every ship arriving from China and Japan, a summary of the cargo of every vessel dispatched to China the course of every vessel dispatched to China and Japan. Full report of the markets for manufactures exported to China and Japan, with elaborate and comparative statistical returns. Reports and full statistical and comparative details of imports exported to China, &c., &c.

Terms of subscription inclusive of postage, £2 12s. per Annum, payable in London, or $12 payable in Hongkong.

Advertisements and Subscriptions received by GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, London, and W. H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Intimations.

Ex "Geologist" and "Borealis."

MANTEL-PIECE MIRRORS.
Dinner SERVICES.
Toilet do.
Dessert do.
Tea Taster's CUPS and POTS.
Albert CHAIRS.
Oliendorff's METHODS.
NOVELS.
Table CUTLERY.
Swine's WHIPS.
Carriage CANDLES.
KRUG, pints and quarts.
Hennessy's one and three star BRANDY.
Electro PLATED WARE.
Waterlow's STATIONERY.
Iron BEDSTEADS.
Hip BATHS.
Christy's HATS.
Dawson's BOOTS.
Racing BOOTS.
Dog COLLARS.
&c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 31 Hongkong, 5th January, 1870.

NOTICE.

ALEXANDRE BOYER,
REMOVED from premises corner of Wellington and D'Aguilar Streets to premises lately occupied by Messrs. BOWSA & Co., *Queen's Road.*
tf 29 Hongkong, 8th January, 1870.

FOR SALE,

A SHIP'S LIFE BOAT, almost new, fitted with cork lining, and zinc tanks fore and aft; has five oars, mast and sail complete, also, a 6-oared GIG, nearly new. Address D., *Daily Press* Office.
tf 23 Hongkong, 4th January, 1870.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain nor the Agents of the Spanish Barque *Florida Blanco*, will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the said vessel.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents of Spanish Barque *Florida Blanco.*
7d 11 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted at this place by the undersigned, will be CLOSED on and after this date.
MOUL & Co.
3d 16 Canton, 1st January, 1870.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 31st December instant, to the 14th January next, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Ag ents.
173 2437 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the statement of accounts with the report of the Directors, of declaring a Dividend, and the election of Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
172 2436 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

THE HONGKONG TAI-YEUK-FONG HAIR WASH.

THIS elegant Toilet requisite combines the properties of a RESTORER, POMADE, and WASH.

As a "Restorer," Nutritive and Strengthening;
As a "Pomade," Not a grease but acting as such; and,
As a "Wash," Cooling, Cleansing, and Agreeable.

Introduced and Sold by
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By appointment,
To H.E. The Governor and Household. To H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED 1841.
42 Hongkong, 16th December, 1869.

GEORGE ELSTEE,
MERCHANT AND LLOYDS' AGENT,
CALLAO and LIMA.
PERU. [Dec. 24
6m 2439]

DR. VARNUM D. COLLINS,
HOLDING a Diploma from the Philadelphia Dental College, receives the practice of his profession at Hongkong. *Office and Residence, 20, Wyndham Street*; but patients visited at their homes if desired. All diseases of the teeth treated, and artificial work inserted on gold, silver, vulcanite and Allen's continuous gum.
tf 1150 Hongkong, 14th June, 1869.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY.

THE well-known race horse "SADOWA."
Also,
A very handsome Chestnut PONY gelding, recently imported from Australia.
For terms and Sadowa's pedigree, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 2439 Hongkong, 29th December, 1869.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tree, of Glasgow, and Messrs. David Dorsan & Sons, of Aybrouth.
ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known North German Schooner "*GEORG*," as she now lays here in the harbor, with full rigging and 2 years old copper. Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
tf 2174 Hongkong, 17th November, 1869.

FOR SALE,

ALL those valuable Premises situate in Hongkong, abutting on *Queen's Road* on the South, and partly on the *Praya* on the North, formerly occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., and now in the occupation of Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co. The Premises are built on Marine Lot No. 101, and are held under Lease from the Crown for 999 years, subject to a Crown rent of £30, per annum. The Premises are spacious and airy, and the ground comprises an area of 14,400 square feet.

Also,

Those valuable Premises adjoining the above on its Western boundary, formerly in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank, and built on Inland Lot No. 514. These Premises are likewise held under a Crown Lease for 999 years, subject to a Crown rent of £24 10s. per annum, and the Lot contains an area of 6,750 square feet.

The above valuable Property will be sold by Public Auction in Hongkong on some early day of which due notice will be given, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

For further particulars, apply to
Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.,
OR,
HENRY C. CALDWELL, Esq.,
Solicitor.
tf 1479 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1869.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

Intimations.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Chamber will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Committee, and statement of Accounts of Secretary, for the half year ended 15th November, 1869, and also for the purpose of discussing such other matters of interest as may be brought forward.
By order,
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.
Jld 26 Club Chambers, 4th January, 1870.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN accordance with paragraph No. 110 of the Articles of Association of this Company, the Half-yearly Interest at the rate of 12% per annum on the paid up Capital is now due.

Warrants payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 39, *Queen's Road.*
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
1m 3 Hongkong, 31st December, 1869.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Share Certificates of the Company are now ready for issue, in exchange for the existing receipts, for first and second Calls, or transfer Certificates, on payment of a fee of One Dollar, and Shareholders are requested to apply for them at the Office of the Company, No. 39, *Queen's Road*, Hongkong.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
1m 4 Hongkong, 31st December, 1869.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COPIES of the Deed of Settlement, and Forms of Application for Shares in the above Company may now be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 2310 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCEE, IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.
Paid up Capital, TLS. 300,000, OR TLS. 100 PER SHARE.

Court of Directors—
F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
W. JARDINE, Esq., of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
T. PEORT, Esq., of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs Little & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs Bull, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.
Secretaries, pro tem., TRAUTMANN & Co.
Counsel to the Company.
N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Barrister at Law.*
London:
COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.
Agents, Messrs. ROBT. BENSON & Co.

Agents—
In Hongkong ..... Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.
" Hankow ..... F. MAJOR, Esq.
" Foochow ..... Messrs JOHN FOSTER & Co.
" Yokohama ..... APINALL, CORYER & Co.
" Singapore ..... HARRISON, SMITH & Co.

THE Company will commence business in January next, or as soon after in the Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 20 per cent. will be retained as Bonus to all Contributors of business, *rateably* in proportion to the amount of Net Premium contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid up Capital will be paid to the Shareholders, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Rs. 300,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 30 per cent. to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent. to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Rs. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent. to all Contributors of Business; and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

Messrs TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.

For Forms of Application, for Shares, and Copies of the Deed of Settlement, apply to the undersigned.
TRAUTMANN & Co.,
Secretaries, pro tem.
9254 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held in the Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 13th January, 1870, at half-past 3 P.M., to receive the statement of accounts, with the report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 2106 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1869.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th December, 1869, to the 13th January, 1870, both days included.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 2107 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1869.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with a Resolution passed at the last General Meeting of the above Company, whereby the Directors were requested to ascertain the terms upon which *Amalgamation* with the Union Dock Company could be

Docks.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONG-KONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at HONGKONG and WHAMPOA, for the DOCKING and REPAIRS of Vessels of all classes.

At Hongkong the Company have the only Dock in the Harbour,—a granite Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to admit ships of 350 feet in length, and drawing 22 feet of water.

Attached to it the Company have erected powerful machinery, and are prepared to manufacture and repair marine and stationary Engines, and steam machinery of all kinds; to make and repair Boilers of all sizes, or machinery for sugar-crushing and refining, shafting, grating, and every description of factory or mill work.

A commodious Jetty has been completed alongside of which vessels drawing 18 feet of water can lay at any state of the tide; attached to the Jetty are *shears* capable of lifting *Fifty Tons*.

The Company have also opened a Ship Yard by the side of the HONGKONG DOCK, and are ready to contract for the construction of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.

At Whampoa, the Company will take Ships at reduced rates.

The Steam Tug *Little Orphan* can be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or berth them, at reasonable rates.

For Particulars apply to

ROB. S. WALKER,
Secretary

Company's Office, Queen's Road, Corner of Ice House Lane.

1 2058 Hongkong, 1st November, 1869.

THE MACHINSHELL PATENT SLIP, *WEST POINT.*

THIS SLIP is now available for Docking Vessels of 1,500 Tons and under, and for all work connected therewith. There is also a first-class Steam SAW MILL, Planing, Moulding, and Joining MACHINE, on the Premises, which effect a great saving of time in the execution of work.

Spars, Timber, and all requisite materials for the repair of Wood and Iron Ships constantly on hand.

A. McDONALD & Co.,
Proprietors.

2229 Hongkong, 24th November, 1869.

FORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS,

AND

CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,

Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a

CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.

1 2317 Amoy, December 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 15 to 16 feet, as the state of the tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing 8,

WIRTWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING CAP LATHE,

DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,

A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Block of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Hoseung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent

The list of Charges for lighting or remedying vessels can be obtained from Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

1f 876 *Hayd*

NAGASAKI PATENT SLIP.

THIS SLIP is now available for docking Ships of 1,200 Tons or under, and all work connected therewith, and also for the SHIP-WRIGHTS, JOINERS, BOAT-BUILDERS, SPAR-MAKERS, and general departments is under experienced European Superintendence.

The SLIP has been most substantially constructed, is a perfectly land locked and secure position, and has been pronounced by competent authority as equal to any existing works of the same kind.

Charge, for three days use of the Slip, One Dollar per ton, and all labor, material, &c., supplied on moderate terms. For further information, apply to

GLOVER & Co.,
Managers.

1f 937 Nagasaki, Japan.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870

THIS Work, now in the EIGHTH year of its existence, will be published as early as practicable after the close of the current year.

It will be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

The Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet returned the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any persons who have recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Dec. 10th, 1869.

BIRTH.

On the 5th inst., at the Church Mission House, West Point, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE E. MOULE, of a Son.

[40

The delivery of the Daily Press from the office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.15, and the last messengers left the office at 10.40.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 6TH, 1870.

"PLEASE SIR, it ain't me, it's t'other boy" is about the substance of the reply made by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK to the representations of the foreign merchants in China, with reference to the new convention. Humable to deny the plain and unmistakeable fact that the revision in no respect makes any great stride on the original Treaty, and in some points, is a distinct retrogression from it, Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK now comes forward with his "instructions," and declares that the mistake has all resulted from the action of the Home Government. In making this assertion he is no doubt literally within the bounds of truth; but, if tested by a sufficiently broad standard to ascertain the true merits of the matter, it will be seen that the statement is not in accordance with the facts. There are the "instructions," true enough. There was no mistake about the bulky paper which His Excellency triumphantly waved before the mercantile nose on Monday. But sufficient was shown by the extracts, which Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK read from those instructions, to make it very clear from what source the views upon which they were based originally emanated. Those, who have followed the addresses and despatches of the Minister, from his first reply to the merchants of Kiukiang down to the last despatch to the Shanghai Chamber, in which he defends the nature of the internal taxes existing in China, cannot fail to see the manner in which the influence that has throughout guided the negotiations has been brought to bear upon the Home Government. The whole of the information can be in reality traced back to the very Chinese officials, whose interest it was to mislead foreign nations on the subject. The Home Government has been dependent upon Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK upon Mr. HART, Mr. HART upon the Chinese authorities; and, thus, although His Excellency has transmitted the memorials from the merchants, it is only too clear that he has done so with advices of his own, calculated to detract as much as possible from the weight that should attach to them. No doubt to a certain extent Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK has found himself shackled by the Foreign-office, and so far as this was likely to be the case, due weight was in fairness attached to the point in the course of the comments upon the question, which have appeared in these columns; but Sir RUTHERFORD's quotations from the memorandum he held in his hand on Monday, being forward arguments so familiar in his own dispatches and addresses, as to render it palpable why the Home Government formed a mistaken view, and why it is that was mainly responsible for the error. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK in his final action at Pekin was, of course, bound by his instructions, but the instructions themselves were based upon his own views, as expressed in despatches previously transmitted.

The feeling produced at first by the address which Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK made to the deputation, was that he had very completely answered all their questions, and had, in point of fact, refuted their objections to the most effectual manner; but it cannot be considered that these impressions will have any permanent influence; if, indeed, with the majority of people, they have not already passed away. A certain amount of stage effect and inoffensiveness naturally attached to such a proceeding as the veteran Minister explaining the results of his many years public services to the men, who though not personally opposed to him, have long been active and unflinching opponents of his policy. On such occasion, a person occupying so favorable a position had but to behave with becoming courtesy and dignity and to steer clear of utter nonsense, to carry everything before him for the time being. The first two requisites, it must be confessed, Sir RUTHERFORD supplied to perfection. He was courtesy and dignity personified; and, as to the last, he showed that he had not been at Pekin six years for nothing, but had learnt a clever trick of the Chinese, when pressed by an awkward question of replying "that was a large subject," and with this or some similar evasion, branching cleverly off from the point really at issue. Under the magical influence of Sir RUTHERFORD's flowing periods, the deputations evidently began to think they had been mistaken in their fears with respect to the new convention; but when the words given utterance to become more carefully investigated, it is clear that they afford but very little ground for altering the opinion so generally formed with respect to the revision when the terms first became known. Indeed, in some respects, the revelation of the manner in which the negotiation has been conducted, leaves ground for even more apprehension than was felt before. Sir R. ALCOCK announces the astounding fact that the Home Government has pledged itself to the opinion that the Transit Dues Clause of the Treaty applies only to goods as long as they are in foreign hands; while, it is expressly stated in the Treaty of Nanking, which is confirmed in that of Tientsin, that it applies to the goods in native hands. This doctrine, combined with that enunciated by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK in a late despatch, that the Chinese have the right to impose local dues as much as they like, renders the whole of the stipulations with regard to inland taxes abortive, and leaves the door open for imposts as heavy as ever to be laid on the trade in the form of taxes collected by the Guilds, as has recently been done at Canton. Thus, notwithstanding the careful explanations made by the Minister, which it is only fair to admit answer some minor objections that were before thought of importance, there cannot be any doubt whatever that the negotiations have entirely failed, at the one point upon which the mercantile communities and the Minister are alike agreed, the effectiveness of any revision must depend. That point is the removal of the oppressive taxes which have long restrained the legitimate development of trade in manufactured goods, and which militate so seriously against the interests of the Lancashire Manufacturers. Even if the provisions of the new convention be adhered to in their integrity, and manufactured goods be permitted to circulate freely throughout the nine Treaty port provinces, it is still perfectly clear that, when they arrive at their destinations, and are placed upon the markets, they will be subject to any extent of local taxation, which officials, caring only to amass wealth, and Guilds eager to protect the trades and interests already in existence, may, and undoubtedly will, combine to impose upon them.

It is announced that blank ammunition will be fired in the vicinity of the Mint this afternoon from 4.30 to 5.30.

The India office has sanctioned the expenditure of £10,000 to cover the cost of presents to be bestowed by the Duke of Edinburgh on the native Princes of India. One half of this sum will be expended in England and one-half in India.

Recently, near Belper, a plate-layer named Stevens stepped outside the rails to allow the express to go past. At the moment the engine passed near to him, one of the buffers and the spring attached thereto, flew off like a cannon-ball, and struck him upon the left shoulder, throwing him a distance of seven yards, and so mauthing him that he was scarcely recognizable. The buff and spring after striking him, ploughed up the ground for the place of 40 yards. Death was instantaneous.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

January 5th.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

STOPPING A BOAT.

Chun-a-ko, a married woman, who stated she lived at West Point, charged Ho-ahg and Chun-ah-mee, also married women, with unlawfully arresting her. She stated that she had been employed by her husband as a sailor for employment; that her husband was a sailor employed on a salt junk, and at present away from the Colony. She said that on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, she was in a sampan going to the Canton wharf, and when she got near to the steamer, the defendants and a number of others who were in their boat, came and took a lot of things from her boat, and pulled her and her child into them. They had said she owed them money, and they would not allow her to go to the steamer. Defendants stated that complainant was head of a loan association, and owed a quantity of money to them and others, and was running away. His Worship dismissed the case, advising the defendants to recover the money due by process at the Summary Court.

A NEW AMONG THE TAILORS.

Sa kum-fan, a tailor, accused Lock-a-yee, a tailor, with having committed the improprietry of getting drunk at his house, where he had been asked to dine, and with having next morning taken off with sundry clothes. A second tailor was called in and testified to the dining part of the business, while a third tailor who said he was defendant's employer declared that he never dined out at all. The evidence of these three mights of man—say, in *toto*, a third of a witness—not satisfying His Worship, he contented himself with binding the defendant in $50 security to answer any charge within two months.

BEFORE G. MAY, ESQ.

STEALING A BUNDLE.

Ho-ahnan, a coolie, charged with stealing a bundle of clothes from a woman who was going on board the Canton steamer, and remanded from yesterday, was brought up again, and two witnesses testifying to seeing him take the things, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and two floggings and low diet.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Leuah-fook, a tailor, was committed for trial at the Supreme Court, for an attempted burglary on the house of one Lee chong, living at Mokaw Wai, British Kowloong. Several witnesses deposed to seeing the attempt to enter the house.

NATIVE GALLANTRY.

Chow a chew was nonsuited by losing a charge with assault. The complainant stated that he found defendant abusing a girl, and on his remonstrating, defendant and three others not approaching this act of devotion to the fair sex, set upon him, and one hit him with a bamboo. An Indian police constable caught the four men running away, and complainant coming up shortly after, pointed to his face, which was bleeding. To find security in $25, for good behaviour.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALLEY.

The Criminal sessions were continued yesterday morning, with the following jury: T. G. Hodgson, F. Francis, R. Jensen, G. Holmes, A. McDonald, E. W. Stevens, and A. L. Potter.

Lum-a-sang, one of the witnesses in the Sowkwan murder case, was placed at the bar, charged with perjury. On being called to plead, the prisoner said, "I was taught by Tam-pai-fooh, my uncle's nephew, to tell the truth. The truth I say, I do not know whether it was true or false."

The Chief-Justice said he thought the prisoner had better plead not guilty.

Mr. Pollard submitted that what the prisoner had said amounted to a plea of guilty.

The Chief-Justice said he should advise the prisoner to plead not guilty. Mr. Pollard no doubt remembered the story of the prisoner who on being arraigned pleaded guilty. but the trial, however proceeded, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty whereupon the judge trying the case thanked to the prisoner, "You acknowledged yourself to be a thief, and the jury have found you to be a liar, you can go." The trial must go on. The prisoner accordingly pleaded not guilty.

The case then proceeded, but as the witnesses and evidence was almost the same as that brought forward in the case of Tam-pai-foo, tried last week, and reported at length in these columns, it is unnecessary to reproduce it. The trial lasted until about four o'clock, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. Sentence was reserved.

Mr. Pollard, assisted by Mr. Hoyllar, and instructed by Mr. Caldwell, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not defended.

Lum-a-yat, the third witness in the murder case, was next placed at the bar, and pleaded guilty to the same charge. Sentence was also reserved.

The court was then adjourned until this morning, at ten, when the conspiracy case will be brought on.

CHRISTMAS IN CHINA.

(Shanghai Recorder.)

We, Englishmen, have just got over one of our great national festival days, and are approaching another, Christmas Day is yesterday and New Year's Day is to-morrow week. The case is, that the dirty little boys at home say when they ask for "bulfpence," "come but once a year." Doubtless by suggesting such a thing, we run the risk of bringing down all the wrath of vengeance on our devoted heads, but after all, there is no great harm done, for no reader of the letter in our columns would for a moment imagine that it is from any Christmas dinners we are hinting, but rather, that we intention, to misrepresent facts; while Mr. Doane's memorandum most effectually removes any unjust impressions that may arise in the minds of foreigners in Hongkong.

THE MORMONS.

A correspondent of the *Times* throws some light on the present condition of the Mormon settlement at Utah. Salt Lake City is evidently approaching a crisis, and that crisis, sooner or one way, but in most cases, it is to be hoped, it is apparently sapping the strength of the sect. The Gentiles threatened them through the railroad, disgust is spreading up among themselves, and though the rich resources for almost any increase of population, the growth of the community, is the advance of sanitary arrangements is beginning to tell severely on the public health. "The sanitary condition of the city is abominable. I repeatedly asked what diseases were prevalent, and was told they were diphtheria, scarlet fever, ague, diarrhœa, and dysentery. The ague, that the lovely limpid streams of fresh water through the city, and open sewers, and propagate disease among the inhabitants. One man said, 'The grown-up people live, but lots of children die.' Poor little things! I suppose it is considered that in many cases their parents rent for the elders of the Church to shoot them with oil, but that is their own sickness they took physic." Dayland Alexander Smith, son of the prophet Joseph, are preaching a crusade against polygamy, denouncing Brigham Young himself in his own city as "foul, false and corrupt," but though people are somewhat shaken in their faith as to the purity of the institution, it has a strong hold on vested interests. The wives detest polygamy, but dread destitution. A recent editorial superstition is substituted over the city by Young and his confederates, who go from house to house praying questioning, and if they observe anything that does not please them, throw out alarming hints of "cutting off from the Church." This "cutting off" is a serious thing, for it means work to be had of Mormons, no help, no charity, no pity. Notwithstanding the irritation thus created, the writer's conclusion is that, though the Mormons quarrel bitterly among themselves, "any severe handling of them by Americans would produce a large party ready to resist to the death if they would preserve their institutions at all; they are fanatics by nature and choice, and would fight with the desperation of fanatics". He looks more hopefully to the operation of Christian missions, of which the American Episcopal Church has successfully been the pioneer.

A girl named Lucy Parnworth, age 14 nine, daughter of a brewer at Bolton, was standing at the door, when she suddenly fell, and on being picked up it was found that she had been shot in the face, a pellet having entered immediately below her right eye, and then lower at the roof of her mouth. She died on the Thursday following. A number of boys are suspected of having fired the shot.

THE SMOKING BOYS OF THE PERIOD.

This is pre-eminently an age of precociousness, but we question whether a more dangerous symptom of early approaching youthful habits is to be met with than that which distinguishes the smoking boy of the period. A day or two ago, there was encountered, vigorously and with a ghastly success, puffing at a short, and apparently well used clay pipe, a remarkably diminutive urchin, the number of whose jacket years was, ascertained on inquiry from the girl who accompanied him, to be 5! Now, as Milton scribbled and Watt experimentalized almost in infancy, it was not altogether without a thrill of admiration that this prodigy of an urchin was expostulated with. He smoked so like a philosopher. He may have been a man in disguise, with a man's breath and needing a man's relaxation, and anything may be forgiven a boy, who lives "ex fumo dare lucem," to invent a steam-engine, or compose a "Paradise Lost." But it is quite certain that all smoking boys cannot be accounted for on this benevolent and pleasant theory. For if a confirmed smoker at 5 may be conceived, at 15, through we are always sorry to speak harshly of the young, he is a common type of fool. We defy anybody with his eyes, about him to walk as from the Angel to the Elephant and Castle, without meeting boys by the score with young bodies, old faces, and smoking appetites to match. This early smoking is as bad as it possibly can be. Smoking may or may not hurt the adult, but all doctors are agreed that under its baneful operation not only is "the child the father of the man," but of the short and unhealthy man. Nor have boys families to support and taxes to pay—cares to cool and nerves to soothe. They smoke with the simply object of consuming themselves meanly, and with the simple effect of being sick. Why have we not a "parental dispotism?" Why cannot an Act of Parliament impose a heavy fine on a smoking urchin of 15? While can Sir Jiles mothers, sisters, nurses be about, when columns of useless smoke are allowed to issue from lips of a baby of 5?—*Notes of the World.*

THE BRIDE OF PRINCE CHARLES OF ROUMANIA.

The *Moniteur Roumain* gives the following account of the family of the Princess whose marriage with the Prince was fixed for the 14th Nov.:—To complete the work of establishing the State of Roumania, it was necessary that the Prince should marry. The lady chosen was the Princess Elizabeth of Wied. The Princess was born in the chateau of Wied, in the valley of the Rhine, of a family which ranks among the most illustrious in Germany. They founded the town of Neuwied as a refuge for the Huguenots driven out of other States during the religious wars. The family professes the Protestant religion, and its alliances with other Royal families are numerous. Princess Marie, the mother of the Princess Elizabeth, is a daughter of the late reigning Prince of Nassau, a sister of the Duke, who was dispossessed subsequent to the late war between Prussia and Austria, and in the event of the reigning family in Holland becoming extinct, she would be entitled to succeed to the throne. One of her sisters married the Prince of Oldenburg, a nephew of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia; another married Duke William of Nassau, who subsequently married Princess Pauline, sister of the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, who was herself a daughter of Prince Paul of Wurtemburg, the uncle of the present King. The Princess Marie's second sister is the wife of Prince Oscar of Sweden, the brother of the reigning King of Sweden. The third sister is the wife of the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont. The wife of the late King of Bavaria is the aunt of these princesses and is related to the family of Austria through the marriage of their aunt to the Archduke Charles, and that the Princess Elizabeth's brother is betrothed to the Princess Marie of Holland. All is said that need be said to give a clear idea of the family relations of Prince Charles's wife. The personal appearance and manners of the princess are described in glowing terms:—As a distance the expression of her countenance appears somewhat vague, but this coldness is only apparent, and is the result of natural timidity. The moment she speaks her face becomes lighted up with a most lively expression. Her voice is musical, her language flowing and well chosen, and her manners simple and free from affectation. The variety and costumes of her dress taken as a whole show that her education is solid, and has been well directed. Trained under the care of her mother, in the quiet and patriarchal existence of the paternal castle, in the lap of nature, she has made her delight consist in the surroundings, which he carefully took, and says:—"There can be no sort of doubt that a deep passage exists all the way between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, which is an abundant supply of water, and that vessels can and do pass along the entire canal. The width of this passage on the 7th November, and whether all the remaining shoals have been removed by that date, are the only points upon which difference of opinion can arise. The lead not unfrequently gave depths considerably under that which is to be guaranteed, though the rapidity with which the statistics recovered themselves, and the suddenness with which the return jumped from a low to a sufficiently high figure, proved the obstacles still existing to be of inconsiderable size. Their existence is not denied by the authorities, who insist, however, that they will be removed by the day of the inauguration. Of the sidings, or stations, as they are styled, on the banks of the canal published by authority, only one exists. This is at Kantara, between Lake Ballah and El Ferdane, and is of sufficient size for its purpose. There are also sidings at Ismailia, adjoining anchorage, while other ships pass in an opposite direction." There appears to be some tide in the canal. "We were at some pains to collect and compare the accounts of this disputed point; and while all we spoke to declared there was a rise and fall, varying in their statement from two inches to six, none would agree to this being due to wind. Indeed, in a region where water-line which they averred to be high-water mark. Another point to which we gave more attention than I was able to bestow upon it during previous visits, was the action of the water upon the canal's sides. These sides or banks vary considerably in character. Now stretching for a great height, now low-lying; now composed of fine dry sand, now of sand which is interspersed with shells, and a comparatively hard. Throughout you feel yourself one mighty river, rather than on an artificial channel. Where the sides look softest, and where the waves of a vessel's bulk cause the deepest and clumsiest into the soil, the ripples from two steamers meeting certainly bring down lumps of sand, and countless small holes, as if burrowed by minute animals, show that these portions are undermined by the action of the water. In many parts, however, the stented shrubs of the desert have been planted; and in others a small barricade of loose rock has been placed at the water's edge, and both these preservatives appear effectual. We rode through the town of the banks, particularly a road near the Viceroy's chalet—an edifice near Ismailia, not to be confounded with the palace previously alluded to as in course of erection—there, however, we found the sand drifts, it being three feet deep yesterday in sand, which had evidently not lain on it long." The correspondent sums up by expressing an opinion that the opening should have been delayed a few months longer, in order that the present obstructions might be cleared away. The same correspondent telegraphing from Cairo on the 11th Nov., says—"I have been over the Suez Canal again. A rock eighty feet long has been found near Ismailia. It proved an obstacle to the dredging, and is being removed by blasting." Captain M'Killop, of the British service, who is now attached to the Egyptian navy, has been engaged in sounding the Suez Canal between Port Said and Ismailia, and he reports the depth in the centre to be from 24 to 26 feet, with a few unfinished patches on the banks which will speedily be removed. It is stated in London that Lloyd's are very chary of taking risks on vessels passing through the Canal. The Paris *Patrie* confirms the news that the Sultan will not be present at the opening of the Suez Canal. This resolution, a despatch from Constantinople states, was adopted on the 3d Nov. after a Council of the Porte. The reason alleged is that the Sultan is anxious to act generously towards the Vicer y, who would lose all prestige with his subjects were his Majesty to be present at the ceremony. The Sultan, it is added, proposes to make the pilgrimage to Mecca next spring, and will take the opportunity then of paying a visit to the Canal.

We learn that an earthquake shock has been felt at Schimopol, which made all the inmates in the place tremble, and no doubt the old forts shook themselves in grim delight after so many years of lethargy, and had expected another peppering from the allies.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

A disgraceful scene took place at Gravesend on the night of November 17th. Sir Charles Wingfield attended at the Literary Institution in Harmer-street to address his constituents, but as soon as the doors were opened the room was taken possession of by a body of "roughs," who kept out hundreds of more respectable people who wished to obtain admission, and when Sir Charles and his friends made their appearance on the platform, saluted them with a shower of squibs, which filled the room with smoke, and flung at them scores of paper bags containing flour and red ochre. Sir Charles Wingfield, finding himself unable to gain a hearing, addressed himself to the reporters, but even by them he was not very distinctly heard, owing to the howling and singing of the mob, and the repeated discharge of squibs, the stream of smoke from which fell about the reporters' table, and it was feared would set the reporters on fire. Sir Charles reviewed the events of last session, and said that his political opponents had spread a rumour that he was looking out for a place or a pension, but upon the Crown. He could only say that he never sought any such favour, and he did not at all expect that it would be offered to him. At the close of his address, a vote of confidence and support was moved and seconded in due form, and declared to be carried amid a perfect hurricane of squibs and flour-bags. Sir Charles and his friends managed to get out of the hall with some difficulty.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The *Daily News* has published an excellent descriptive letter of a trip through the Suez Canal, by a special correspondent, who writes from Ismailia on the 28th October. The hotel where he sojourned whenever he went. M. de Lesseps' dinners were superbly served, and the guests were attended by French and Nubians. At Ismailia the gardens were beautiful, and grapes and figs in abundance. The billiard-rooms, and cafe, and café chantants. "The very word canal seems misapplied to a continuous sheet of water, the surface of which is wider than the Thames at Richmond where flying fish skim before you, and which is liberally crammed with sea fish, as the constant jumps and edgying circles prove. A canal again, in spite of all one has read of the enormous workmen, who, while the string of camels at their side are being laden with sand, employ their time in prayer, and stand up and prostrate themselves at the touch of Prince Oscar of Sweden, with profound indifference to all around; children, naked as they were born, hobbling to fill the pannier; men in blue robes and red caps, digging away at the sand, as if they were some of the energy of English navvies; a flock of vultures, at least a hundred strong, feeding on a dead camel, and here and there a wild dog, who comes to the top of the embankment, or is raised from his lair by the approach of a train, and then slinks off to the darker part of the canal. No view of the country is to be had. A magnified railway cutting, the sloping banks of which are held in by stakes and wattles on each side of which, into width of many railway lines, is what the canal resembles most. It will be understood that the width of surface water does not affect its practicability for the passage of large ships. These must keep in a prescribed channel in the centre, and it is agreed on all hands that as two can not pass each other in this at the same time, the same precautions will have to be taken as on a single line of railway. Accordingly, sidings will be constructed every six or eight miles, into which the ship going one way will be shunted, while those on the opposite tack are passing. The correspondent then expresses the soundings, which he carefully took, and says:—"There can be no sort of doubt that a deep passage exists all the way between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, which is an abundant supply of water, and that vessels can and do pass along the entire canal. The width of this passage on the 7th November, and whether all the remaining shoals have been removed by that date, are the only points upon which difference of opinion can arise. 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THE POLICE AT HOME AGAIN.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The remarks which our able contemporary the *Daily News* recently made on a case of attempted pocket-picking on Lord Mayor's Day, reveal an obvious and breadth of view fitted to fill us with hope for the future. An individual whose name is mercifully spared was artistically near allowing his pocket to be picked of a watch worth £40. It was the lot of Mr. John Linton, alias Henry Finch, well known to the police, to reveal the culpability of this anonymous person. As such victims, the writer in the *Daily News* asks, entirely free from blame? and what, he continues, shall we think of the prudence of taking out into a crowd watches of the value of £40? Evidently, unless our moral sense is lamentably blunted, we shall think very meanly indeed. The writer proceeds to say that "before mixing in all indiscriminate London mob it is always well to leave valuables at home. The police seem powerless to prevent it (this form of pickpocketing), but at any rate people can denude themselves of valuables without waiting to be denuded by others." Of course they can; and who can doubt that they should? Clearly the proper plan to prevent robbery is not to have anything about you which can be stolen. The homely proverb which tells us how hard it is to get breeks from a Highlander imperfectly foreshadows the "reigns of the future, when the difficulty will be extended to other" valuables" and attach to the whole person. The only blot in this vision of peace and honesty is that it so conceivable period will it be always quite feasible to leave all one's valuables at home. Although it is quite true that "to go into a large crowd with a watch of more than usual value about one, is to be in some sort responsible for the breach of the law which ensues," it is still difficult to see how this form of immoral conduct can ever be entirely suppressed. Even if we do cease to carry watches, purses, and such temptations to breaches of the law, the difficulty does not end there. So far as we can see, it will be always a matter of perplexity how to leave a valuable head at home, if you happen to have one fixed on your shoulders. Upon the principle declared by the *Daily News*, to take into crowds a head which can be broken is hardly less culpable than to carry a watch that can be stolen. No one can doubt that to break a head is nearly as much a temptation to some persons as it is to steal a watch; and are not those who exhibit this temptation also to be held in some sort responsible for the breaks of the heads which follows? But how are such intruders to be dealt with? Perhaps the gradual process of improvement may lead to such persons being kept at home with their "valuables;" and when our streets, left solely in the occupation of Hero heads, will be the only heads remaining in the place, we may become acquainted with the most intimate details of the inner life of the corsoglion. In every pantomime there is a stock scene in which a house is shown upon the stage with any number of doors in the facade, and as fast as one shuts another opens. I often fancy that I am the solitary spectator of a pantomime in which clown and columbine, harlequin and pantaloon have delivered themselves *a la Turque* for my special entertainment. The *dramatis personæ*, as far as I have been able to gather the plot of the play, are as follows:—The chief actor, manager, and director is the pasha himself. I must never saw a man so fat for his girth. When he is *en déshabille*, he looks for all the world like one of the Chinese mandarin figures which are placed upon the chimney-pieces, and perpetually. Dressed in a chiaté bedgown, festooned round his waist—or what was once his waist—with a red sash, the lower half of his round figure is tricked out in bells of his uppers, which in full attire he wears a green robe lined with fur, a green turban, and a diamond ring with a stone so large that I cannot but doubt its genuineness. The face would be handsome if it were not so distended with fat; his eyes are bright, his skin white; and I should question whether, outwardly as he is, he is much over forty. He looks intelligent, and as good-humored as a man well eating to who loves a quiet life and is worried all day long by any number of wives. They tell me on the boat that he has four legitimate spouses; but, beside them, what with concubines, slaves and eunuchs, he has at least a dozen women who have a vested right to his attention. The four wives—the lawful ones I mean—are of various ages. There is an old wrinkled dotage, who has a cracked voice and a terrible tongue, and who spends her time trotting about with her veil all awry over her face, chattering perpetually and scolding everybody who comes across her. The second wife is middle-aged, and is towards forty, with a face already assuming the nutcracker shape, and with a sharp, sour look about her years are set to develop. Wife number three is a dark, sallow beauty, who bold flashing eyes, and the look of a woman able to hold her own in any position in which she may place it; while the better half—or better eighth I suppose I ought to say—number four is a young girl, hardly yet dressed damsel of nineteen or twenty, who wore lavender kid gloves with four buttons, and has a white silk parasol lined with black lace, and a regular twenty-pound round straw hat—hat that you might take her for a European lady. Each of these four dames has her own separate suite of servants, and most of them have children and nurses. I thought to whom the fourth belong I have not been able to discover. There are two pretty fair little children—a boy and a girl—whom the pasha is extremely fond. He is always fooling them with cakes, sweets, and fruit, and they are always about in the present saloon, where is also a baby in arms but besides there in a dark little boy somewhat older, to whom nobody pays much attention, and who is more or less in everybody's way, and causes a disposition to be friendly with the Giaour which is not to be observed in his more favoured playmates. It is easy enough to guess that he is the Ishmael of the household, though who is the Hagar I cannot tell. It may be the pretty soft-eyed woman I sometimes catch a glimpse of peeping through the chinks of the doorway, and who, for some reason or other, never appears on deck. But this is surmise only. There are any number of female servants—some of them being a tall negress, dressed in white; the other women who are perpetually trotting to and fro from one saloon to another and whose faces can scarcely be seen under their blue cotton shawls, which they keep folded close over their faces. The service between the harem and the outer world is conducted by three body servants. The highest in dignity is a black eunuch—very tall and indecently ugly—with protruding under jaw, a nose attenued to his face, and immense blubber lips, who spends his time perpetually in one saloon or in another, but only waits upon the ladies, in the way of bringing food, or lighting their pipes, as a matter of favour and condescension. Next in rank comes a good-looking young fellow, with a trim moustache, who acts as a sort of major-domo and valet to the pasha, who is on the best of terms with all the ladies, and is always talking with them through the doors, and fetching and carrying for them, though he never enters the saloons—at any rate, when anybody is looking. And last, not least, there is a wretched little scrub of my age between ten and twenty, a sort of Turkish "Smike," who acts as nurse-maid to all the children, is bullied by all the nurses, cuffed by the eunuch, and run off his legs by everybody, till I wonder sometimes that he does not make a hole in the water and be take himself to a better world. Possibly on shore his life is not so hard as it is on board ship, where all his mistresses are cross, bored, and out of temper. I hope so, at any rate, for the credit of human nature. But, even with the assistance of his male attendants, the life of the pasha is by no means an easy one. There is always something going wrong in some one of the cabins, and the poor little man has to pitt down from the deck scores of times during the day to set things aright below stairs. The steward tells me that during all his voyages in the Levant he has never travelled with a party of Turkish ladies who were quiet or well-behaved. Depend upon it, the days are not always halcyon days even for a pasha of many tails. Although the morning the cabin is in a state of general hurry and confusion. Some article of toilet is wanted, or an excursion has to be made to some lady else's cabin, or the pipe has gone out, or the contents of the water jugs exhausted, or the beds have to be made, or the cockroaches are not apparent in the order, or the children are crying, or there is some cause or another there is a general stirring at five o'clock, and bustling all the midday hours. There is an odd to-do, lasting even in a sedative manner longer, towards midday, when the heat is stifling, there is a sort of siesta on board the boat, and when the noonday sleep is over the pas

CHEERFUL SCENE.

A scene took place at Gravesend on 1st of November 17th. Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bart., of the Literary Institution, rose to address his constituents. The doors were opened the room was filled by a body of "roughs," hundreds of more respectable persons were refused admittance. The "roughs" commenced to whistle, groan, and hiss and his friends made their way to the platform, saluted them with a volley of orange peels, which filled the room with the fragrance of orange peel and paper bags, and red ochre. Sir Charles Trevelyan found himself unable to gain a hearing, and addressed the reporters, but he was not very distinctly heard, owing to the howling and singing of the mob, and discharge of squibs, the steam in which fell about the reporters. It was feared would attheroom on fire. The crowd surrounded the steps of last session, and the political opponents had spread it he was looking out for a place of profit under the Crown. He could only never sought any such favour, and all expect that a seat would be offered at the close of his address, a vote of thanks was moved and seconded, and declared to be carried amid a chorus of squibs and fowl-bags. The friends managed to get out with some difficulty.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Times has published an excellent letter of a trip through the Suez Canal, special correspondent, who writes from on the 29th October. The back-ways are swarmed wherever he went. M. Lesseps lingers were superbly served, and waiters attended by French and Italians the gardens were beautiful. The very word canal seems to be a continuous sheet of water, the which is wider than the Thames at Kew, there flying fish skim before you, literally crammed with sea fish, and jumps and eddying circles prove them, in spite of all one has read of porpoises, does vaguely suggest locks and barges dragged by horses. Passes with the curious sails and long masts of the Nile boats, are seen in sight; some bearing stores to the stations, other carrying motley Fellaheens, Egyptians, and grimy Arabs to and from their work. A broad river, which turns straight to its course instead of indulging in devious ways as what the Suez Canal resembles at a glance. We pass through a part of the canal on leaving Lake Timsah we meet with again. Even here, the waters are of considerable depth for the first hour we see much to interest, blessing by the thoughts upon the banks. Fast groups of strange to your unaccustomed eyes Nubians swimming out to their white teeth gleaming in the sun as a welcome, other Nubians taking in holes in the soft sand; their heads only visible above the little groups of unusual workmen, who, while the others sit their side are being laden employ their time in prayer, and and prostrate themselves, and touch with their foreheads with profound to all around; children, naked as born, helping to fill the pannniers; the robes and red caps, digging away at sides with some of the energy of a terrier, a flock of vultures, at least a dozen, feeding on a dead camel, and there a wild dog, who comes to the embankment, or is forced from his prey by barge-poles, as there goes the dead camel. No view of the Suez Canal. No view of the Suez Canal. No view of the canal seems to be a continuous sheet of water, the which is wider than the Thames at Kew, there flying fish skim before you, literally crammed with sea fish, and jumps and eddying circles prove them, in spite of all one has read of porpoises, does vaguely suggest locks and barges dragged by horses. Passes with the curious sails and long masts of the Nile boats, are seen in sight; some bearing stores to the stations, other carrying motley Fellaheens, Egyptians, and grimy Arabs to and from their work. A broad river, which turns straight to its course instead of indulging in devious ways as what the Suez Canal resembles at a glance. We pass through a part of the canal on leaving Lake Timsah we meet with again. Even here, the waters are of considerable depth for the first hour we see much to interest, blessing by the thoughts upon the banks. Fast groups of strange to your unaccustomed eyes Nubians swimming out to their white teeth gleaming in the sun as a welcome, other Nubians taking in holes in the soft sand; their heads only visible above the little groups of unusual workmen, who, while the others sit their side are being laden employ their time in prayer, and and prostrate themselves, and touch with their foreheads with profound to all around; children, naked as born, helping to fill the pannniers; the robes and red caps, digging away at sides with some of the energy of a terrier, a flock of vultures, at least a dozen, feeding on a dead camel, and there a wild dog, who comes to the embankment, or is forced from his prey by barge-poles, as there goes the dead camel. No view of the

A PASHA AND HIS HAREM.

The most illustrious and important of the passengers on board the *Minden* (writes a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) is a pasha, who is escorting his harem from Constantinople to Alexandria. Of the eight saloons, the doors of which open upon one narrow cabin, six are occupied by the pasha and his family—or, to speak more accurately, his families, for they are many. The Irishman, when he was carried in a sedan chair with no bottom to it, remarked that, but for the honour of the thing, he might as well have walked. I might almost say that, though I have had the privilege of a berth in a separate saloon, I might as well, but for the honour of the thing, been an inmate of the pasha's harem. As I sit in my cabin writing, the door of each of the various saloons opens in turn, and with the almost wink not to see, I cannot help becoming acquainted with the rustling intimate details of the inner life of the seraglio. In every pantomime there is a stock scene in which a butler is shown upon the stage with any number of doors in the facade, and as fast as one shuts another opens. I often fancy that I am the solitary spectator of a pantomime in which clown and columbine, harlequin and pantaloon, have allotted themselves *à la Turque* for my especial entertainment. The *dramatis personæ*, so far as I have been able to grasp the plot of the play, are as follows: The chief eunuch, manager, and director is the pasha himself. I don't think I ever saw a man so fat, for his girth. When he is *en deshabille*, he looks for all the world like one of the Chinese mandarin figures which are placed upon chimney-pieces, and nod perpetually. Dressed in a chintz bedgown, fastened round his waist—or what was once his waist—with a red sash, the lower half of his round figure is twice the bulk of his upper. When in full attire he wears a green robe lined with fur, a green turban, and a diamond ring with a stone so large that I cannot but doubt its genuineness. His face would be handsome if it were not so distended with fat; his eyes are bright, his skin white; and I should question whether, unwieldy as he is, he is much over forty. He looks intelligent, and a good-humoured as a man will can who loses a quick life and is worried all day long by any number of whys. They tell me on the boat that he has four legitimate spouses; but, beside them, that what with concubines, slaves, and servants, he has at lesspa dozen women who have a vested right to his attention. The four wives—the lawful ones I mean—are of various ages. There is an old, wrinkled beldame, who has a cracked voice and a terrible tongue, and who spends her time trotting about, with her veil all awry over her face, chattering perpetually and scolding everybody she comes across. The second wife is a woman well on towards forty, with a face already assuming the nutcracker shape, and with a sharp, sour look which years are to develop. Wife number three is a dark, sullen brunette, with bold flashing eyes, and the look of a woman able to hold her own in any position in which she may place it; while the better half—or better eighth I suppose I ought to say—number four, is a young, frightful, dark-eyed damsel of nineteen or twenty, who wore lavender kid gloves with four buttons, and has a white silk parasol lined with black lace, and a veil so tightly bound round her straw sailor-hat that you might take her for a European lady. Each of these four dames has her own separate suite of servants, and most of them have children and nurses, though to whom the families belong I have not been able to discover. There are two pretty fair little children—a boy and a girl—to whom the pasha is extremely fond. He is always feeding them with cakes, sweets, and fruit, and they have their abode in the largest saloon, where is also a baby in arms. But besides there is a dark little boy somewhat older, to whom nobody pays much attention, and who is more or less in everybody's way, and evinces a disposition to be friendly with the Chinese which is not to be observed in his more favoured playmates. It is easy enough to guess that he is the Ishmael of the household, though who is the Hagar I cannot tell. It may be the pretty, soft-eyed woman I sometimes catch a glimpse of peeping through the chinks of the doorway, and who, for some reason or other, never appears on deck. But this is surmise only. There are any number of female servants—one of them being a tall negress, dressed in white; the other women who are perpetually trotting to and fro from one saloon to another and whose faces can scarcely be seen under their blue cotton shawls, which they keep folded close over their faces. The service between the harem and the outer world is conducted by three body servants. The highest in dignity is a black eunuch—very tall and hideously ugly, with protruding under jaw, a nose flattened to his face, and immense blubber lips, who spends his time perpetually in one saloon or in another, but only waits upon the ladies, in the way of bringing food or lighting their pipes, as a matter of favour and condescension. Next in rank comes a good-looking young fellow, with a trim moustache, who acts as a sort of major-domo and valet to the pasha, who is on the best of terms with all the ladies, and is always talking with them through the doors, and fetching and carrying for them, though he never enters the saloons—at any rate, when anybody is looking. And last, not least, there is a wretched little scrub of any age between ten and twenty, a sort of Turkish "Jinkie," who acts as nurse-maid to all the children, is bullied by all the nurses, cuffed by the eunuch, and run off his legs by everybody, till I wonder sometimes that he does not make a dive in the water and betake himself to a better world. Possibly on shore his life is not so hard as it is on board ship, where all his mistresses are cross, bored, and out of temper. I hope so, at any rate, for the credit of human nature. But, even with the assistance of his male attendants, the life of the pasha is by no means an easy one. There is always something going wrong in some one of the cabins, and the pudgy little man has to puff down from the deck scores of times during the day to set things aright below. The steward tells me that during all his voyages in the Levant he has never travelled with a party of Turkish ladies who were quiet or well behaved. Depend upon it, the days are not always halcyon days even for a pasha of many tails. All through the morning the cabin is in a state of perpetual worry and confusion. Some article of toilet is wanted, or an excursion-hat to be made to somebody else's cabin, or the pipe has gone out, or the contents of the water jugs exhausted, or the beds have to be made, or the breakfast has not appeared in due order, or the children are crying, and no one comes together there is a perpetual rapping at bulkheads, a jabbering and rustling of the midday hours. There is an end to everything, even to a scolding woman's tongue; towards midday, when the heat is stifling, there is a sort of siesta on board the boat; and when the noonday sleep is over the pasha quits the saloon where the chief wives are assembled, and comes forth in the glory of his green robes and turban, has his morgilee brought up on deck, squats upon a carpet, and smokes placidly. Then after a little time the ladies of the harem come up, escorted by eunuchs, hidden with folds of shawls; and, after much arranging and re-arranging of pillows and cushions, they, too, seat themselves apart in a sort of circle, within the range of the pasha's eyes, and smoke cigarettes, or eat chibouks, and drink coffee and use their eyes freely.

An extraordinary accident has taken place at Cheltenham. A man named Lawrence and a boy named Cowley went into a boiler at a trading office to clean it. Lawrence went in first, and was followed by Cowley, who got his knee between two large tubes, and was unable to extricate it. It was feared both would be suffocated, the temperature being 120 degrees. Ten smiths had to be employed to cut away the head of the boiler and to remove the tubes; and it was not until after midnight that the two poor Fellows were released, very much exhausted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

There has been a better business done in the drug market at improved prices. The following are the ruling rates:—Patna, $515 to $542, cash and credit; and $540 on time 12th sales to arrive; Benares $530, in no stock; Patna, last sales new, $560, sellers on time; Benares, last sales new $525, sellers on time; Malwa, $440 to $445, in moderate native demand.

In Raw Cotton sales have been made of 33 bales Bombay staple at $23½ per picul, and about 200 bales Kurrachee at $19.75 per picul. The market for imported manufactures has been almost at a standstill since the departure of last English Mail. The only transactions reported since then amount to 1,500 pieces 7lbs. Grey Shirtings at $2.474 to $2.50, 500 pieces 8-4 Grey Shirtings at $2.74, 500 pieces 32 yard White Shirtings at $3.60, 250 pieces Chintz at $2.90 to arrive, 150 pieces Turkey Red at $2.55, 1,000 pieces Brocade Lustres at $5.20 to $6.20, 200 pieces Long Ellas $8.25 to $8.50, Stripes of 45 cs to 48 cs, and 31 bales No. 16-24 Bombay Yarn at $415. In Shares new Banks have been dealt in, for the end of the month: and at 17½ cash; and old have changed hands at 52 cash. Dock Steamboat have been placed at 28, cash; and 31 for the end of February, cum div. One Chinas Traders' has been done at $1,400 premium, ex div; and Hongkong Fire have been sold at $160 premium, ex interest, for February 15th. There are still buyers, and 10½ has been refused.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5½
Credits, at 6 months' sight, 4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5½
Bank Bills on demand, 4/5½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight, 74
Private, 30 days' sight, 74½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223
BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old... 36½ to 37 prem.
New... 17½ prem.
Hong Chu & Wpoa Dock..... 6 dis.
Hong Chu & Macao Steam Dock Shares..... 25 to 28 prem.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares..... $1,400 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares..... $165 pr. ins.
Union Dock Shares..... 55 dis.
Hongkong Hotel Shares..... 50 to 60 "

SALES ON 5TH JANUARY, 1869.

As reported by Chinese.

Ternikedli, 100 bags, $7.10, by Hop-hing by retail.

Green Peas, 500 picals, at $1.03, by Hop-hing by retail.

Shellfish, 8 cases, at $43.00, by Chi-hing-loong to Canton merchant.

Yams, 10 packages, at Tls. 17.80., by Chi-hing-loong to Hongkong merchant.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $218 00, by Tai-loong-shun to travelling merchant.

White Nets, 25 pieces, at $3.50, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling merchant.

Rambay Cotton, 15 bales, at $19.75, by Farace to robant to Kin-hing-hong.

Notices of Firms.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. OSCAR BOOTH in our firm ceased on the 31st of December last.

MR. BENJAMIN SCHELLHASS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm, and Mr. GUSTAV WIELER has been duly authorized to sign our name from this date.

HOFFMAN, BUTTENER & Co.

1m 5 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. JOAO HENRIQUE DOS REMEDIOS is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, from this date.

L. A. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

2m 6 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. RUDOLPH JENSEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

JOHN BURD & Co.

1m 12 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. W. H. COODIE, MR. S. E. HASTINGTON, Mr. H. C. LOW, and Mr. J. C. BERTRAMM, are admitted Partners in our Firm.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

2m 13, Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM PROBST in our Firm ceased on the 31st of Dec. 1869, and Mr. OTTO CHRISTIAN BEHN and Mr. JOHANNES E. CORNES are admitted Partners therein from this date.

Mr. F. LANGKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

6m 14, China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. CESAR BRDMANN, has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per Procuration, from this date.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

1f 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. DRUNSEERROY MERWANJEE MEHTA is authorized to sign our firm from this date.

M. D. GHANDY & Co.

1m 17 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR H. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

1f 241 China, 1st December, 1869

MR. PAUL GERHARD HOHNE and Mr. ALBERT GRIZOW have been authorized to sign our firm here and in China from this date.

SIEMSSEN & Co

3m 2963 Hongkong, 1st November 1869.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. PRICKEL & Co.

1f 2902 Hongkong, 1st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. BENJAMIN E. GALL as a Partner in our firm.

FAWCETT & Co.

1f 643 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

P. BLACKHEAD & Co.

1f 1168 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

1f 243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1868.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co's steamship
"AZOF,"
will leave for the above places TO MORROW, the 7th instant, at 10 A.M.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Hongkong, 5th January, 1870. [1f 242

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Top, in, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1f 38 Hongkong, 5th January, 1870.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamer
"UNITED SERVICE,"
Gaine, Master, will meet with quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
1f 245 Hongkong, 30th December, 1869.

STEAM TO
SINGAPORE, GALLE, AND BOMBAY.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"NORNA,"
will have quick dispatch for the above places.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1869. [1f 2432

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, MAURITIUS, AND LONDON
THE O. S. S. Company's Steamer
"NESTOR,"
Captain Dreuling, will leave this for the above named ports about the 1st February next.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
1f 2394 Hongkong, 21st December, 1869.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE British Steamship
"OBERON,"
Captain Keay, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1f 10 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1870.

FOR SAIGON.
THE A 1 French Barque
"MISTI,"
400 Tons Register, Capt. Bertin, will have quick dispatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
1f 2451 Hongkong, 31st December, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE British Brigantine
"MUSIC,"
Klein, Master, of 300 Tons Register, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa, and have early dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
FLYPHANT & Co.
1f 2418 Hongkong, 27th December, 1869.

FOR BORDEAUX, via SAIGON.
THE A 1 British barque
"CALDEW,"
Capt. Clarkson, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch for the above ports.
For Freight, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
1f 2411 Hongkong, 24th December, 1869.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque
"MINA,"
Tguartua, Master, will meet with quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
1f 2463 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1869.

FOR BOMBAY.
THE Portuguese three masted schooner
"AGUIA,"
Capt. Santos, of 350 Tons Register, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1f 2101 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1869.

FOR LONDON *direct.*
To load at Hongkong and Canton Docks.
THE A 1 British barque
"DUDBROOK,"
Charles Bruce, Master, will meet with quick dispatch, having engaged the larger portion of her Cargo.
The vessel has very large and fine Cabin accommodation for passengers. Parties wishing to engage passage, please to apply on board.
For Freight, apply to
SANDSTEIN & Co.
1f 2369 Hongkong, 15th December, 1869.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE well-known A 1 clipper-ship
"ONWARD."
Capt. Whyte, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
1f 2390 Hongkong, 6th December, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American ship
"SUMATRA,"
Capt. Motles, will have dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1f 1954 Hongkong, 15th October, 1869.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE French Schooner
"JOSEPHINE AMEDEE,"
Captain Lagarde, of 3,200 piculs carrying capacity. Apply to
DAVID & T. DEBODE FRERES.
7d 25 Hongkong, 4th January, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A 1 French barques
"MERLE BLANC,"
Captain Feydt, of 10,000 piculs carrying capacity
and,
"LUDOVIC AND CHARLES,"
Captain Brutelle, of 9,500 piculs carrying capacity. Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
1f 2424 Hongkong, 27th December, 1869.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable W. Keswick, Esq.
Geo. Heard, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio.)
W. Stanley Adams, M.D., *Resident Surgeon.*
Mr. Young, *House Surgeon.*
H. P. Austin, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class, (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " (2 Beds in one Room)..... " " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards)..... " " $1.00

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.

1st Class..... $60.
2nd " ..... $40.
3rd " ..... $20.)

By order,
H. P. AUSTIN,
Treasurer.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1869.

AN Elementary Course of French Lessons will take place every Monday and Thursday, from half-past eight to half-past ten.

L. TREVENIN
41, *Wyndham Street.*

1f 2101 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
SINGAPORE, LONDON, &c	Nestor (str.)	Dreuning	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	about the 1st Feb. next.
LONDON	Dudbrook	Charles Bruce	Hongkong	Lilienstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
LIVERPOOL	Sonnet	Sonnet	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	on or before the 12th inst.
NEW YORK	Elgin	Elgin	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Yallen	Yallen	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Whyte	Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Santos	Santos	Hongkong	J. dos Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Loertie	Loertie	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
CORK, GALLE, & BOMBAY	Clarkson	Clarkson	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer.	Quick dispatch.
BORDEAUX *via* SAIGON	Caldew	Caldew	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Misti	Bertin	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Mina (str.)	Mina	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Mizu	Mizu	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Oberon (str.)	Oberon	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Duplaix (str.)	Duplaix	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Chimpenois	Chimpenois	Hongkong	The Borneo Co., Limited	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Gaine	Gaine	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Crowell	Crowell	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	on the 8th inst., at 10 A.M.
Do.	Dreuning	Dreuning	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Azof (str.)	Topp	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Douglas (str.)				

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
TAILORS, HABERDASHERS,
OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Winter Trade.

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS
AND DOESKINS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS,
6/4 COATINGS.
And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only of Fancy
TWEEDS and SILK MIXTURES.
WITNEYS, BEAVERS, and PILOTS.
The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.
GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, MERINO, AND LAMBSWOOL SOCKS.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO, AND LAMBSWOOL UNDER VESTS AND PANTS.
A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.
SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
A large variety of
TIES AND SCARVES.
CRIMEAN SHIRTS, in all Wool and Silk
WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS,
all sizes.
Gentlemen's Kid, Dogskin, Beaver, and Cloth GLOVES, all sizes.

HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.
BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.
NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.

WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS
in all sizes.
8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.
WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS
AND BATH SHEETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.

LACE CURTAINS.
WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.
VICTORIA, REP, PRINTED AND EMB.
BROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BLANKETS. MOSQUITO NETS.
MATS AND MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTH, LEATHERS, AND
FLOOR CLOTHS.

A large assortment of Tapestry and Brussels CARPETS.
HEARTH RUGS.
RAILWAY AND CARRIAGE RUGS
in great variety.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.
THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
1f 2042 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 2/3B 2oz and NAILS.
Also,
Vivian's Patent YELLOW METAL KEEL PLATES, 12 lbs. and 15 lbs., with NAILS.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1f 2000 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1868.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE.—
RODERERER CARTE NOIRE.
ROBERTSON CARTE BLANCHE.
ROBERTSON CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
RODERERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
1f 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE,
Just landed, ex "Nonorico."
A CARGO of Manila HARDWOOD, of extra sizes and lengths, consisting of MOLAVE, BANAVA, ARANGA, and other first-class TIMBER, in Lots to suit. Apply to
A. McDONALD & Co.
MACDONNELL PATENT SLIP,
West Point.
1f 2298 Hongkong, 24th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.
DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins.
Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.
1f 1627

NOW READY.
IMPERIAL QUARTO,
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.
AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in extenso. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate efficiently with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
AND
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

DELICACIES AND NOVELTIES FOR CHRISTMAS.

BLOOM MUSCATELS.
FIGS.
Truffled SAUSAGES.
Lyons' Do.
Russian OX TONGUES.
Reinders' Do.
Choice French PLUMS.
PRUNES, in BRANDY.
" NOYEAU.
Crystallized FRUITS.
French BONBONS.
Bonbon COSAQUES.
Fancy Do.
Silver Wedding Do.
Candied TESTA.
MINCEMEAT.
Plum PUDDINGS.
Christmas CAKES.
Jordan ALMONDS.
Garland WAFERS.
GROUSE in GRAVY.
Truffed ORTOLANS.
Fresh CAVIARE.
Dessert BISCUITS.
Vanilla Do.
French Chocolate BONBONS.
Rosewater CRACKERS.
Bouquet FANS.
Perfume HAMPERS.
York HAMS.
Albert CHEESE.
Stilton Do.
Pine Do.
Handsome Gift BOXES of BONBONS.
" BOOKS.
STEREOSCOPES.
STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES.
CARTE DE VISITES.
Music FOLIOS.
Despatch BOXES.
Courier BAGS.
Photograph ALBUMS.
Bronze FIGURES.
Parian STATUETTES.
Tobacco JARS.
Electro Plated FLOWER STANDS.
Scent BOTTLES.
BOOK SLIDES.
Magnetic MOVELTIES.
Ladies' COMPANIONS.
Glove BOXES.
Paint Do.
Optic WONDERS.
BIJOUTROES.
Magic FLOWERS.
Steam TOYS.
Gold SCARF SLIDES.
Do. CHARMS.
TOYS.
Christmas Tree ORNAMENTS.
Kerry's CHAMPAGNE.
&c., &c., &c.
And, for *Masons*, for St. John's Day,
APRONS, JEWELS
&c., &c., &c.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1m 2294 Hongkong, 6th December, 1869.

SELLING OFF!!
FANCY DRESSES, Black and Colored SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, CRAPES, BONNETS, HATS, MUSLINS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, Muslin & Wool WORK, WOOLS, HOSIERY, French MERINOS, &c., &c.

The undersigned having determined upon *closing their Show Room*, will sell their STOCK OF MILLINERY AND DRAPERY GOODS at a discount of 25 per cent., off all purchases of Ten dollars and upwards, from this date.

S. W. BAKER & Co.
1f 2270 Hongkong, 1st December, 1869.

FOR SALE.
MANILA HARD WOOD, consisting of MOLAVES, BANABAS, ARANGAS, and other descriptions. Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
1f 1502 Hongkong, 12th August 1868.

FOR SALE
WIRE ROPE, in the sizes, 1½ to 4 inches.
Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
1f 1972 Hongkong, 18th October, 1869

FOR SALE
FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.
RUSSELL & Co.
1f 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
MUSES CHINSON and CO. beg respectfully to inform his friends and the Public of Hongkong, that he is selling off his valuable Stock of Clothing, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Watches, Chronometers, and other Articles at Invoice prices, in consequence of his retiring from business. The above stock comprises a fine assortment of new goods, exclusive of the circulars, also a superior stock of Japanese Ware.

All outstanding accounts must be paid, and all claims collected, before the above date.

Nos. 96 and 98, Hyson Exception.
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1869.

FOR SALE.
ALL descriptions of ACCOUNT BOOKS, of English manufacture.
Printed Notices.
NORONHA & SONS.
1f 895 Hongkong, 5th May, 1869.

NOW READY.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.
30 LOGS Camphor WOOD, Ships' TIMBERS.
11 Ships' HOOPS, Hard and Camphor WOOD.
50 double Ships' KNEES, Camphor WOOD.
24 single do. RATNAL & Co.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 box cases.
" SHERRY 1, 2 " "
" PORT " 1 " "
" CLARET " 1 " "
BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, of Jules Mumm & Co. Red De St. Marceaux & Co., in qts. and pts.
SHERRY, Challingworth & Rutcher, London Club, and other brands.
DRAUGHT ALE, of Allsopp's, Dawson, and Younger.
BOTTLED ALE, of Bass and Allsopp.
STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Also,
Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing Felt. Apply to
ROD. S. WALKER & Co.
1f 1496 Hongkong, 7th August, 1869.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARKIOLD, KARBERG & Co.
1f 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.
THE Celebrated Racing Ponies CHALLOS" and "VERTUGADIN."
For particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1f 2152 Hongkong, 15th November, 1869.

A FULL SIZE BILLIARD TABLE by Harwood, Calcutta, with Marking BOARD, CUES, RESTS, BALLS, &c., &c., complete.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1f 2090 Hongkong, 4th November, 1869.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of PEKIN and its Surroundings.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1f 2081 Hongkong, 4th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.
BEATO'S Japanese VIEWS and COSTUMES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1f 1614 Hongkong, 27th August, 1869.

200 CASKS best Portland CEMENT.
Apply to
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
1f 2239 Hongkong, 26th November, 1869.

FAWCETT & Co. have now landed, ex *Dunscaid*, and other late arrivals:—
Hogsheads BASSS ALE.
Barrels do.
Kilderkins do.
BITTER ALE, in pints and quarts.
Guinness's STOUT, in ditto.
Pale SHERRY; Old PORT.
CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts.
Sparkling and Still HOCK.
York HAMS and Cheddar CHEESE.
American BUTTER.
Also,
Galvanized Iron WIRE ROPE, from 1 in. to 4 in.
Galvanized Iron JIB HANKS, from 2 in. to 3½ in.
PAINTS and OILS; CANVAS and TWINE.
Preserved MEATS, SOUPS, and FISH.
OILMAN'S STORES.
Fairbank's SCALES, 2,000 and 2,500 lbs.
Enfield Converted Breechloader RIFLES, with Ammunition complete.
Also,
Sporting Rifles, Cartridges, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can be obtained from New York.
1f 713 Ap. 10

LEONARD BARNES,
GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER.
By appointment.
Funerals entrusted to his care will be properly and economically conducted.
Head Stones cut and erected.
Spring Gardens.
Opposite Messrs. Hall, Purdon & Co.
1f 755 Hongkong, 15th April, 1869.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MICHELL, BARNARD & Co., of Manila, have been appointed Agents for Manila for the *Daily Press*, *Chinese Issue of Daily Press*, *Overland Trade Report*,

Extracts.

French Railways.

The network of roads and railways in France converges merely to the capital as the threads of a spider's web lead to its centre, and in pursuing his route through the byeways of Normandy the traveller will be much in the position of the fly that has stepped upon its meshes—every road and railway leading to the capital, where "M. d'Arsichoke," the officing, the alluring, the fascinating, the most extravagant—is ever waiting for his prey. From the moment he sets foot on the shores of Normandy, Paris will be made ever present to him. Let him go, for example, by the railway station at any port, on his arrival in France, and he will find everything—people, goods, and provisions, being hurried off to the capital, as if there were no other place to live in or to provide for. Let him (in pursuit of the journey we have suggested) tread cautiously on the *fil de fer* at Dieppe, for he will pass over one of the main lines that connect the world of fashion by the Paris with another world of fashion by the sea. Let him, when at St. Lo, apply for a place in the diligence for Avranches, and he will be told by a polite official that nothing can be done until the mail-train arrives from Paris; and let him not be surprised if, on his arrival at Avranches, his name be chronicled in the local papers as the latest arrival from the capital. Let him again, on his homeward journey, try and persuade the people of Mortain and Vire that he does not intend to visit Paris, and he will be able to form some estimate of its importance in the eyes of the French people. We draw attention to this so pointedly at the outset, because it is altogether inconsistent and wide of our purpose in making a quiet, and we may add, economical visit to Normandy, to do, as is the general custom with travellers—spend half their time and most of their money in Paris. Thus much in outline for the ordinary English traveller on a holiday ramble; but the artist or the architect need not go so far a field. If we might make a suggestion to him, especially to the architect, we would say, take only the first four towns on our list, (continuing the journey to Coutances, or returning by Rouen if there be opportunity,) and he will find enough to last him a summer. If he has never set foot in Normandy before, we may promise him an gothic treat beyond his dreams. He will have his idols both of wood and stone—wood for dwelling, and stone for worship; and Pont Audemer the simple domestic architecture of the middle ages, and at Lisieux the more ornate and luxurious. Passing on to Caen, he will have (in ecclesiastical architecture) the memorial churches of William the Conqueror, and in the neighbouring city of Bayeux, (the one building) examples of the "early," as well as the more elaborate, Gothic of the middle ages. If the architect, or art student, will but make this little pilgrimage in the integrity of his soul, like a Christian, walk in faith—turning neither to the right hand nor to the left and shunning the broad road which leads to destruction—he will be rewarded. There are two paths for the architect in Normandy as there are two paths for the artist and the author—the path which we may call the "simple-wrong" and the "elaborate-wrong," and the right path is sometimes as difficult to follow as the path of virtue. But both artist and amateur will revel alike in the beauty of landscape, in the variety of form and colour of the old buildings, and in the costume of the people and we cannot imagine a more pleasant and complete change from the heat and pressure of a London season than to drop down (suddenly, as it were, like a bird, making a sweep in the air,) into the midst of the quiet primitive population of a town like Pont Audamer, not many miles removed from the British coast, but at least a thousand in the habits and customs of the people. An artist of any sensibility could scarcely do it—the shock would be too great, the delight too much to be borne; but the ordinary reader, who has prepared his mind to some extent by books of travel, or the tourist, who has come out simply for a holiday, may enjoy the change as he never enjoyed anything before.—*Normandy Picturesque. By Henry Blackburn.*

American and English Physical Force.

When Oxford saw Harvard a clear length ahead—when from our boats were issuing to the English view cries of encouragement in which they must have detected the alarm, that crew, unnerved, pulled on with the great slow stroke with which it had begun. A sporting man on our deck cried out, "Oxford shows a lack of spirit!" But an English clergyman turned to me and said, as he pointed to the calm, steadfast movement of those youths: "That rowing is moral." The more I looked the more I felt the force of the expression, which at first raised a smile. It was not the splendid sweep of their oars—which had translated the purport of every fin in the Thames and everywhere else—but it was the fine temperance, the exquisite self-restraint, which no impulse could thwart; it was the faith in fair which triumphed over fear. For it is impossible that those young men could have been entirely free from the alarm of the chorus, as this unprecedented power was displayed by their opponents. They must have felt the temptation to detect the protest and tried rules which thus far had succeeded to meet a novel shaved power with some experiment. Whatever fear shot through their ranks may have been detected in their startled eyes, but it did not shake a sinew nor cause a nerve to quiver. All this loyalty to law, this fidelity to the true thing, amidst whatever temptations of misleading, and it repeat—I assert that which is best in the English character, and that which is best in the English character is it, in another way, the old statesman saying to his son, "You ought to be ashamed to go and write a better article than you can write!" The Oxonians, having by long practice discovered what was their very best, did their best, and won. Hadan instant surrender to the panic on the shores caused them to attempt more, they had infallibly lost. When we turn to the Harvard boat—a flying fish to Oxford's eel—we cannot help perceiving an almost Indian-like power and exercise and endurance in the men, but along with these a certain ingrained movement, a wild and fitful fury that wanted but little to conquer, but having not just that little, lost. Much may be said of the bad steering of the Harvard crew, but it must be admitted that to anything like time there was a fatal effect in Oxford's loss of the better shore by the loss, and of its loss of a full length through the foul or rogue in the pig who came so near forfeiting them. The simple fact is, Harvard began at too high a pressure; it began as a wrake that could not be sustained for four and a half miles, nor for twenty minutes. "Nevertheless," says one admirable critic on the race, "Harvard gained ahead; they were doing five yard out ahead; they were doing five or six more strokes to the minute; they showed their antagonists. If what is were a pressure of what will be, their victory was certain. But time was of the essence of the struggle. Take a young fellow of twenty five, such as many of us have known, and may know. His pulse knows no change. His thews are at his pulse knows no change. His thews are at his beck. He looks out upon the world with eyes that have no shadows. He might live to be a hundred. But it is a million to one that he does not. Time will test him." Must we candidly confess that is the defect in this not candidly confessed that faithfully represented our defect as a nation in much greater things? The law announced by Geoffrey St. Hilaire as the rule of nature—The Balance of Organisation—that every increase of strength or size in one part of an animal must be compensated by a corresponding diminution in some other—*e.g.*, that the huge hind-legs which enable the frog to leap, must be paid for by small forelegs—is one that runs quite through the universe. When we reaped great wealth from the slaves' unrequited labour, did we reflect that it was all being imparted to fate elsewhere? When our politicians press forward a policy of territorial aggrandizement, do they reflect that every great territory added implies a new danger and a fresh taxation for its government and defence? Or when our rich families live fast, do they reflect that more poor are pressure and speed leaves behind as much back pressure and speed leaves behind as much as it obtains? In twenty minutes our Harvard youths had not their whole capital of force; they had run through their fortune. Oxford made a less lavish expenditure, but had something left for the last two minutes and a half of the race. Our boys scatter their splendid qualities as Americans are said to scatter their money on the Continent; they won nearly brave from the astonished thousands, but they did not win the race. They need—it may be are—strangely unconscious of this, it was a perpetual, brilliant ebullition of almost irresistible power; but it needed harness, self-restraint, the temperance which comes of long culture.—*The I. Ternational Boat-race," in Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

A navvy, named Price, quarrelled with his wife on the canal bank at St. Helens, and in his rage jumped into the water, and, refusing the aid of a lardyjize which was handed to him, sank and was drowned.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 2, *Pedder's Hill*, containing four large rooms, with complete accomodation for Servants besides. Water and Gas laid on.

Six fire-proof Granite GODOWNS, below *Pedder's Hill*.

For Particulars, apply to

A. PESTONJEE SETNA,
Corner of Gage and Peel Streets.

tf 20 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st January next).

THOSE Two HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 18 and 20, *Stanley Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. YOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2346 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. Bowes & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

THE commodious HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & CO. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

THE commodious HOUSE, in *Pottinger Street*, water and gas laid on, at present occupied by R. EZEKIEL, Esq. Possession from the 17th inst.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co., *Macao.*
ROZARIO & Co., *Hongkong.*

December 15th, 1869. tf 2318

TO LET.

(With immediate possession).

THAT desirable BUNGALOW, known as "Greenwood," situate on the *Bonham Road*, and till lately in the occupation of C. H. MORGAN, Esq.

For Particulars, apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2185 Hongkong, 19th November, 1869.

TO LET.

IN West Terrace, *Caine Road*, Nos. 3 and 5, containing Four rooms each, also No. 7, with Fire rooms and Garden. Water laid on. Bath room, &c. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.

tf 2124 Hongkong, 10th November, 1869.

TO LET.

A FURNISHED Bed Room, situated in *Wyndham Street* Commanding a view of the Harbor. Address A. B., *Daily Press* Office.

2161 Hongkong, 16th November, 1869.

TO LET.

From the 1st December next.

THE Eligible Residence situated above *Bonham Road*, recently in the occupation of M. ROSMAN, Esq.

For Particulars, apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 1928 Hongkong, 11th October, 1869.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Winchoi*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1799 Hongkong, 7th September, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession),

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulum*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1683 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

TO LET.

THE commodious Business Premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Sattow, ARCHER & Co., situated at *Spring Gardens*, and consisting of a Large Three storied Dwelling House containing 22 Rooms, with outlying Houses and Stables attached; two large dry and airy Godowns, capable of holding 10,000 piculs each, with Offices and Private rooms over the same. The whole having a frontage on the Praya of 210 feet, with use of a private wharf, and a fine view of the harbor.

The houses have recently been painted and put in thorough repair.

For further particulars, apply to

JOHN GEBRARD.

tf 1686 Hongkong, 19th August, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GILB. LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1869.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

NO. 1, Pochih Terrace, *Elgin Street*, neatly furnished with good English made Furniture, with possession from 1st November. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1878 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pochih Terrace, *Elgin Street*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street*.

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 618 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO BE LET.

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, HOGEN & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st May Next.

THOSE very desirable Business Premises situated in the *Queen's Road*, and extending to the Praya, at present occupied by Messrs. Dowes & Co.

This property can be divided into three portions—that in the Praya in detached, and contains extensive Godowns in the ground and middle floors, with private residence on the upper floor, and separate entrance thereto.

The portion abutting on the *Queen's Road*, from its very central position, is admirably adapted for a Shop or Store, having Godowns adapted for a Shop or Store, having Godowns on the basement floor, and Dwelling Apartment on the upper floor

The central portion consists of two Blocks of Buildings, each two storied, and suitable for Offices and Godowns.

For Particulars, Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 526 Hongkong, 1st March, 1869

TO BE LET.

THE very desirable business premises lately occupied by Messrs. LYALL, SILL & Co.; a portion of which are now occupied by Messrs. BERNARD & Co.—with large and commodious dwelling-house and extensive Godowns on the *Praya*.

For full Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf 2364 Hongkong, 16th December, 1869.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong 4th March, 1867.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at late in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.

For further particulars, apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 397. Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.

Also, Croquet ground, lower and Vegetable garden. Apply to

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.

tf 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

To Let.

TO LET.

ONE FLOOR of a HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, well situated.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 591 Hongkong, 24th March, 1869.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.

For Particulars, apply to

A. McLEOD,
At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 820 Hongkong, 20th April, 1869.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366, Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the insured *Fifteen per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

NOTICE.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month	¾ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	1 "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents for Queen Insurance Company.

tf 954 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents.

tf 2113 Hongkong, 7th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Annual rates for Fire Insurances on the undermentioned classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns, and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	1/4 per cent.	
Not exceeding	1 month	2 per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	¾ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate of		1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	do	do
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½	do
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months...	¾	do
Above six months the full annual rate.		

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1067 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON,

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1866.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceed	3 ¼	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceed	6 ½	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.

tf 673 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½	do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months...	¾	do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British, and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

DE COSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st August, 1868.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

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John Alves Archibald, Esq.
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	Yeanley,		Pren. bk	206	Bradley & Co	Singapore
Yokohama			FOOCHOW.			
			In port on 31st December, 1869.			
	Ardir,	Lemmermann	N. G. sch	115	Russell & Co	Cuxerlain
	Avon,	Marks	Brit. sh	604	Ang. Heard & Co	Cuxerlain
	Bloom,	Abrahams	N. G. sch	209	Russell & Co	Amsterdam
	Bustler,	Dufour	Brit. bk	139	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Cuxerlain
	Falk,	Lund	N. G. sch	186	Russell & Co	Hongkong
	Friesia,	Tuton	N. G. sch	208	Kinnear	Cuxerlain
	Hermann,	Thede	N. G. bk	218	Russell & Co	New York
	Hunter,	Rogers	Brit. bk	593	Syphat & Co	
	Island Queen,	Tai	Brit. str	132	Chinese	Shanghai
	Japan,	Lemon	Brit. str	337	Chinese	Ean up
	Lorraine,	Martin	Brit. str	1001	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
	Matilda,	Robertson	Brit. sh	425	Ang. Heard & Co	London
	Portland,	Coster	Brit. sh	552	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Cuxerlain
	Red R. Rose,	Henderson	Brit. sh	226	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Cuxerlain
	Sinaia,	Jackson	Nor. sh	15	Syphart & Co	Cuxerlain
	Tychonier,	Tarrant	Br. str	400	Rennie	
	Westburn,	McMillan	Brit. sh	699	Adamson, Bell & Co	
	Yoosang,	Sandrock	Brit. str	190	In Harbor Dock	
			SHANGHAI.			
			In port on 31st December, 1869.			
			The names of the numerous steamer lorchas and boats and the coasting hulks employed in the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.			
	Amazon,	Hamilton	Brit. bk	389	Wheelock	Nagasaki
	Amelia,	Feerardy	Pren. bqt	296	L. Schmidt & Co	
	Anita,	Anderson	Brit. bk	296	Edge, Sulding & Co	New York
	Anna,	Macbeth	Brit. sh	673	Ang. Heard & Co	
	Annawalk,	Ogilvie	Brit. bk	567	Moser, Dent & Co	
	Bertha,	N. G. sch		216	Wm. Pustau & Co	
	Bob Tail Nag,	Edward	Brit. sch	170	Master	
	Brisbane,	Harris	Brit. sh	242	Schreiber, Matthiesen & Co	Ft or Charter
	Calliope,	Marshall	Brit. bk	332	Dent, Livergnan & Co	London
	City of Agra,	Ellwood	Brit. sh	1003	Chapman, King & Co	
	City of Perth,	McPhail	Brit. sh	1066	Fraser & Co	New York
	Clara Robinson,	Livingston	Brit. bk	352	Fraser & Co	
	Coldstream,	Morrison	Nor. sh	298	Jardine, Livingston & Co	Amoy
	Donau,	Cronk	Ned. bqt	214	L. Schmidt & Co	
	Euxine,	Hughes	Brit. sh	341	A. Presland & Co	Amoy
	E. Sudgbeon,	Cole	Brit. sh	8	Jardine, Matheson & Co	New York
	Ellen Castle,	McKinnon	Nor. sh	1	Wm. Pustau & Co	Year charter
	Engly,	Agar	Nor. bk	2	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Nagasaki
	Fenicia,	Crosby	Brit. sh	2	Dent, Livergnan & Co	Long Ki
	Fanny,	Schantz	N. G. sch	2	Schmidt & Co	
	Fortuna,	Fuchs	Pren. bk	2	Dent, Hunt & Co	New York
	Hard Hope,	Moore	Amer. sh	1	Syphart & Co	
	Hickory Midgh,	Lee	N. G. sch	1	Wm. Pustau & Co	
	Hanley,	Pollard	Brit. sh	1	Ang. Heard & Co	
	Jessie Ann,	Baker	Brit. bk	2	Wm. Pustau & Co	
	Lage,	Scott	Brit. sh	2	Swanzy & Co	Hongkong
	Laurel,	Smith	Brit. sh	2	Gibson & Co	
	Lizzie Allen,	Brown	Brit. str	2	Moser, Dent & Co	
	Mat,	Wallgren	N. G. bk	1	Wm. Pustau & Co	
	Peace,	Thomson	Brit. str	2	Kinnear & Bell & Co	London
	Rover,	Hardwood	N. G. bk	2	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
	Prof Wales,	Shepherd	Brit. sh	2	Dent, Fogg & Co	
	Sarah,	Cunningham	Amer. bk	1	Master	New York
	S. Sin Hoa,	Hodgson	Brit. sh	2	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
	Sarangapatam,	Blackburn	Brit. sh	2	Master	
	Sylphide,	Carrick	Brit. bk	2	Fraser & Co	
	Tuse Gebrüder,	Marx	N. G. bk	2	E. Schmidt & Co	Hongkong
	Vesta,	Cabral	Port. bk	2	E. S. Green	
	Windward,	Barrett	N. Z. str	2	Syphart & Co	Hongkong
	Wm. Wilson,	Mallory	Brit. sh	2	Fraser & Co	
Melbourne, &c.						

Printed & Published for the proprietor, by W. H. Bell, 47a, Beaus Street, Hongkong

REVISION OF THE TREATY OF TIENTSIN.

REPORT

OF A

MEETING OF THE HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE;

OF A

PUBLIC MEETING IN HONGKONG;

AND

DEPUTATION TO H.E. SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B.,

(H.M. ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY, &c., &c., &c., AT PEKIN)

AT HONGKONG, ON JANUARY 3, 1870;

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

AN ADDRESS FROM THE COMMUNITY AT AMOY, AND HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY THERETO.

REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Special General Meeting of the above body was held on Jan. 3rd, at their offices, the Hon. J. B. Taylor in the Chair. There were present, Messrs. Kresser, Bellino, Melchers, Vogel, Price, Taylor, Sassoon, Gamble, Gibb, Bell, Zimmern, Granville Sharp, Dalbanco, Walker, Ryrie, Hitchcock, and Duxey. The Chairman, on opening proceedings, said the meeting had been convened by circular, which had been sent round on Saturday. The Committee had met twice during the past week with respect to addressing the Minister with reference to the revision of the Treaty. A letter was drawn up, which the Secretary was called upon to read, as it set forth the actual business before the meeting now. The letter is as follows:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B., H.B.M.'S MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO CHINA, &c., &c., &c.

SIR,—The appearance in the local newspapers of the 23rd instant, of the text of the Supplementary Convention to the Treaty concluded at Tientsin between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, has led the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to turn their attention afresh to the relations of the two countries, and to the questions brought forward in the Convention; but the interval between its appearance

in print, and the date of Your Excellency's departure from China, is too brief to admit of the Chamber dealing with the subject as fully as its importance deserves. They are now enabled to do, and shortly propose to transmit their views in a despatch to be addressed to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs.

Meanwhile, the opportunity of Your Excellency being in this Colony is one that they are reluctant to allow to pass without endeavouring to obtain fuller information regarding several clauses in the convention, than can be gathered with certainty from the printed copies of it already referred to; and it is with this object, and also with a desire to express their own views on the subject, that the Chamber now beg that Your Excellency will do them the favor of granting an interview to a deputation from their members, at such time as you may be pleased to appoint. The Chamber, in the hope that the interview will be granted, take the liberty now of bringing to Your Excellency's notice some parts of the Convention, about which they would be glad to be accurately informed.

First, as regards those parts of the Convention that directly affect this Colony:

By Article II. China may appoint Consuls at all ports in the British dominions. It may therefore be fairly assumed that, amongst the first places to which they are sent, Hongkong will be selected. This, threatening to create an *Imperium in Imperio*, affects the status of the Colony politically, and it appears to the Chamber more advisable at present to leave it to be dealt with by His Excellency the Governor.

According to Article V. native produce landed in Hongkong, and afterwards sent to a treaty port must pay full duty and all inland dues; whilst on the other hand, such produce sent from one treaty port to another pays only half import duty, Hongkong thereby being placed at a disadvantage to the extent of half the import duty. In like manner, whilst native produce can be sent to Foreign countries paying only the export duty and 50 per cent. additional for Transit dues, similar produce if sent to Hongkong for shipment must pay export duty at the treaty port, and all the inland dues on the way to it, the cover much those dues may exceed one half of the export duty.

On the other hand the Chamber are gratified to find that the former practice of granting at treaty ports exemption certificates for goods to be transhipped at Hongkong to other treaty ports, and which concession towards placing her on an equality with those ports has for some years been withdrawn, is to be again permitted.

By Article VI. Kiungchow, in the ch island of Hainan, is to be removed from the list of treaty ports. The Chamber regret that they can only look upon the closing of this place as a most unfortunate step. A number of merchants have been desirous to carry on trade with Kiungchow, but have been unable to do so, inasmuch as no Consulate of any nationality has been established there. Not only is the island rich in products, and its trade one that would rapidly increase if regulated by the same conditions as obtain at the treaty ports of the mainland, but it promises soon to become a much more valuable market, as the government of Annam is about to throw open several ports to foreign trade in which event there would without doubt be considerable commercial intercourse between Annam and Kiungchow, and between both and Hongkong. To a Chamber that has always advocated a much more extended intercourse with China, it is of course gratifying to learn that Wenchow will be opened to British trade. It nevertheless regards it as inferior in importance to Kiungchow, and if the *privilege* of doing business at the one has been obtained at the cost of one *right* to trade at the other, we fear that the advantage of the exchange has not fallen to British interests.

The arrangement for the commutation of all transit dues upon British goods by the payment of 50 per cent. in addition to the Import duty, on Imports, and of 50 per cent. in addition to the Exports duty, on Exports, is one that the Chamber should hail with much satisfaction, could they take any assurance to themselves from past experience, that the Chinese would faithfully observe their part of the agreement. The Chamber do not hesitate to state that they regard their promises in this matter with the greatest distrust, and would respectfully suggest that either the payment of the 50 per cent. additional to the Import and Export duties be made contingent upon a faithful observance by the Chinese of their part of the agreement, or that her Majesty's Government delegate to follow up every known breach of the engagement with uncompromising persistency.

Without such an understanding, the revised conditions bearing in this matter will be as inoperative as those stipulated for in the Treaty of Tientsin, and the Chamber could only regard the arrangement for the commutation of the Transit dues as an additional burden of 2½ per cent. on the value of British trade with China.

With reference to Rule I of the Supplementary Rules, the Chamber deem it a matter of paramount importance to have it clearly understood between Britain and China that British merchandize shall pass into any part of the interior upon the payment of Transit Dues of 50 per cent. of, and in addition to the Import duty, without any further exactions whatsoever, and irrespective of the ownership of the goods, and should such be not by the rule in question, a great boon will have been gained.

In the case of British merchants resorting to the interior markets for the sale of imports, the

prohibition against exhibiting on the houses rented by them their Hong name or the style of their firms, and the provision that such merchants shall not interfere to protect the landlords of such houses from the incidence of charges for which the Chinese may try the same in a roundabout way in the opinion of the Chamber to a great extent nullify what advantages appear to be offered. It is a great relief to the Chinese officials to levy illegal charges up in the landlords of the houses in question. With regard to Rule I. of the Supplementary Rules the Chamber consider that native produce brought from the interior for sale had exported to a foreign country should be exempt from transit dues of every description over and above half the export duty, whether brought to the port by British or by native merchants. But it does not appear from the text that Chinese merchants bringing down the produce are to be dealt with as favorably as the British, a condition of matters that would not be allowed to appear in the text were there no means of evading the stipulations.

The Chamber respectfully enquire in regard to the last clause of Article IV. whether native produce shipped from one treaty port to another, and afterwards exported to a foreign country, shall not be entitled to a refund of inland dues and charges levied in excess of 50 per cent. of the export duty, such for instance as on teas or other produce shipped from Hankow or Kiukiang to Shanghai.

The Chamber would further respectfully enquire whether under Article III. metals and opium are included.

The questions about lighthouses, beacons, pilots, measures for the suppression of piracy, the navigation of the Poyang Lake by British owned steamers instead of merely by Chinese like sailing vessels, tonnage dues on hulks and passenger boats, the opening of places on the Yang-tsze above Hankow to foreign trade, of erecting manufactories at the Treaty ports, of working mines, of the increased duty on silk and opium, of trading in the interior with passports, of railroads and telegraphs, and the time during which it is proposed that the Supplementary convention will remain in force, are highly important, and Your Excellency will greatly oblige the member of the Chamber by giving any information about them that you shall feel at liberty to convey.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

J. BURGEVICH.

Vice Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Sir Rutherford Alcock has replied that he would receive the deputation at 2.30 p.m., at which time they intended waiting upon him.

Mr. BYRNE said it might be desirable to ask the meaning of Art. I. He had read it through, and could not understand its meaning, which was certainly very vague.

The CHAIRMAN said simply that British subjects would have to agree to [illegible] attaching to any privileges [illegible] applied chiefly to the Russians [illegible] Hongs in the interior, and [illegible] we had the same privilege granted [illegible] in the same terms.

Mr. BYRNE thought the article [illegible] and that the old clause as to the [illegible] nations was quite enough, and was [illegible] and a nuisance.

Mr. KENNEDY enquired whether [illegible] did not have out their Hong [illegible] tainly moderation that they were [illegible] to the same restrictions as the [illegible] subjects, it was now arranged, [illegible] temporarily in the interior; the [illegible] understood, could do so permanently.

Mr. PYKE thought it most [illegible] British subjects could not in any [illegible] with anything that the local [illegible] choose to do to Chinese, who [illegible] employ.

Mr. HITCHCOCK thought the [illegible] evidence, as in the convention, [illegible] much importance, as we could [illegible] granted to the Russians. If the [illegible] to reside for a space of six [illegible] would be allowed to do the same.

Mr. BYRNE said that was so [illegible] he better to ask what time would [illegible]

Mr. PYKE thought it would [illegible] to ask how long the Russians [illegible] reside in the interior.

Mr DELBANCO considered it [illegible] too many questions. If the Russians [illegible] to stay in the interior, then [illegible] also. He thought the letter of [illegible] was too comprehensive. As regards [illegible] port of Shirtings, &c., this matter [illegible] been taken up by the Bradford [illegible] chester Chambers of Commerce [illegible] subject, however, which in Hongkong [illegible] still important, namely, the [illegible] Opium Duty, to which allusion [illegible]

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Mr PYKE replied that [illegible] limited by treaty, and could [illegible] with propriety be exceeded.

In reply to Mr. Delbanco [illegible] stated that the Duty on Opium [illegible] more than before.

Mr. BARNES could not [illegible] allowing the Chinese to put [illegible] upon Opium, or why the trade [illegible] should not be guarded as well [illegible] goods.

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The arrangement for the commutation of all transit dues upon British goods by the payment of 5% per cent in addition to the Import duty, on Imports, and of 5% per cent. in addition to the Exports duty, on Exports, is one that the Chamber should hail with much satisfaction, could they take any assurance to themselves from past experience, that the Chinese would faithfully observe their part of the agreement. The Chamber do not hesitate to state that they regard their promises in this matter with the greatest distrust, and would respectfully suggest that either the payment of the 5% per cent., additional to the Import and Export duties be made contingent upon a faithful observance by the Chinese of their part of the agreement, or that her Majesty's Government determine to follow up every known breach of the engagement with uncompromising persistency.

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prohibition against exhibiting on the houses rented by them their Hong name or the style of their firms, and the provision that such merchants shall not interfere to protect the landlords of such houses from the incidence of charges for which the Chinese may say the same are assessable, must in the opinion of the Chamber to a great extent nullify what advantages appear to be offered, it being left to the Chinese officials to levy illegal charges upon the landlords of the houses in question. With regard to Rule II of the Supplementary Rules the Chamber consider that native produce brought from the interior for sale and exported to a foreign Country should be exempt from transit dues of every description over and above half the export duty, whether brought to the port by British or by native merchants. But it does not appear from the text that Chinese merchants bringing down the produce are to be dealt with as favourably as the British, a condition of matters that would not be allowed to appear in the text were there not means of evading the stipulations.

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J. B. T. YLOH.

Vice Chairman.

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Mr. RYSE said it might be desirable to ask the meaning of Art. I. He had read it through, and could not understand its meaning, which was certainly very vague.

The CHAIRMAN said simply that British subjects would have to agree to the terms attaching to any privileges. He thought it applied chiefly to the Russians, who had Hongs in the interior, and that it meant if we had the same privilege granted, it must be in the same terms.

Mr. RYSE thought the article was useless, and that the old clause as to the most favoured nation was quite enough, and was also distinct and unambiguous.

Mr. KNIGHT enquired whether the Russians did not hang out their Hong names. He certainly understood that they were not submitted to the same restrictions as the British. British subjects, it was now arranged could only reside temporarily in the interior; the Russians, he understood, could do so permanently.

Mr. PYKE thought it most objectionable that British subjects could not in any way interfere with anything that the local officials might choose to do to Chinese, who were in their employ.

Mr. HUTCHCOCK thought the terms of residence, as in the convention, were not of so much importance, as we could fall back on those granted to the Russians. If they were allowed to reside for a space of six months, others would be allowed to do the same.

Mr. RYSE said that was so before. It would be better to ask what time would be allowed.

Mr. PYKE thought it would be best perhaps to ask how long the Russians were allowed to reside in the interior.

Mr. DELBANCO considered it better not to ask too many questions. If the Russians were allowed to stay in the interior, then we should be so also. He thought the letter of the Chamber was too comprehensive. As respected the Import of shiptings, &c., this matter had already been taken up by the Bradford and Manchester Chambers of Commerce. There was one subject, however, which in Hongkong was especially important, namely, the increase in the Opium Duty, to which allusion should be made.

Mr. PYKE said it was certainly important that British subjects were not allowed to hang out their Hong names. Although no tax might be placed upon the goods, they would be imposed on the proprietor of the house.

Mr. DELBANCO observed that everywhere people had to conform to the times of the country.

Mr. PYKE replied that these duties were limited by Treaty, and could not, therefore, be with propriety exceeded.

In reply to Mr. Delbanco, the CHAIRMAN stated that the Duty on Opium was to be Tls. 20 more than before.

Mr. BELLIOS could not see the justice of allowing the Chinese to put any tax they liked upon Opium, or why the trade in this article should not be guarded as well as that in other goods.

Mr. DELBANCO considered that taking notice

of this point was specially our duty in Hongkong, because other nations, not having an Opium trade, would not do anything in the matter. The subject was the more important as the largely increasing native culture of opium was steadily interfering with the foreign trade.

After some conversation, the CHAIRMAN read out Art. I, and a desultory discussion with respect to it ensued. Messrs. Kreaser and Ryrie pointing out that, by the present convention, the Transit Dues clause was limited to only the Treaty Port provinces, whereas formerly it was provided that foreign goods could be carried all through the interior.

The CHAIRMAN certainly considered it would be desirable to bring forward this question.

Mr. PYKE now suggested that a public meeting was convened for 11 o'clock, at which it was desirable to be present, and after an intimation that the deputation would meet at Government House at 2.30, and a vote that Reporters from the Press be invited to be present, the meeting broke up, the majority of those forming it going on to the City Hall.

PUBLIC MEETING.

About 50 or 60 gentlemen, including many of the most influential residents in the Colony, assembled on 3rd Jan. at the City Hall, pursuant to notice from Mr. Hazeland, Deputy Sheriff, for the purpose of taking into consideration a memorial to Sir Rutherford Alcock, upon the subject of the convention with reference to the Revision of the Treaty.

Mr. HAZELAND said that, as customary at public meetings, the first duty would be to elect a Chairman.

Mr. PYKE then proposed, and Mr. Ryrie seconded, that the Hon. Mr. Pollard be elected. This was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Dennys, Sec. to the City Hall, had kindly consented to act also as Secretary of this meeting. He then went on to say that it had been impossible to give proper notice of it, in consequence of there being no papers on New Year's Day. He imagined those present represented all those who had seen the posters, but did not represent the struggle of the community. As one of the oldest residents and having great interest in all that concerned the Colony, he was glad to be able to assist. There was only one opinion in this Colony with regard to the terms of the new convention with China, namely, that it was most prejudicial not only to China generally, but to Hongkong particularly. It was with this latter that this meeting had more particularly to do. The trading interests of Hongkong depended on its being an Emporium at which trade could be carried on between the rest of world and China; and it was therefore obvious that anything that affected China also affected the interests of this Colony. The convention contained also several clauses particularly affecting the trade of Hongkong; and, among these, there was first the article with reference to the appointment of Consuls to all British possessions. It was certain that the very first use of this would be to appoint a Consul to this Colony—a step which would most seriously affect its trade; as it was certain that it was nothing else than the completion of the scheme of policy of putting revenue cruisers round this port, so persistently attempted by the Chinese officials. It was, in fact, the only remaining link necessary to render Hongkong such a trading port only as would be desired to be seen by its enemies. It was said that this was excusable, on account of the national right of China to protect her Imperial revenue; but this objection was completely answered by the well known fact, too often overlooked, that China does not behave itself in such a way as to entitle it to those privileges, which are accorded to Western powers. The least that could be expected in return for recognising her as entitled to those privileges, was that Western nations should be allowed to trade at all ports of the Empire, instead of being able only to trade at a limited number, and at those only under very great restrictions. If we admitted that ten years had been sufficient to educate China to take a position side by side with other nations, we might at least expect in compensation that we should be allowed to ship whatever goods we liked to all the Coast of China. The proposal to put a Consul at Hongkong was, there was too much reason to believe, neither more nor less than an attempt to tax the trade, which China cannot get a revenue from at her own ports. He recollected what had been said by Lord Clarendon in 1864, with regard to the question of our aiding in the collection of the Imperial Chinese revenue. He then said it was not part of British duties; and the speaker could not but believe, if it were not for a certain apathy of the mercantile community, he would not have listened to counsels, which have rendered him disposed to believe in and to espouse, a policy, so entirely different to that which he entertained before. The Government at Home now seemed to believe only those, whose object chiefly was to doubt that tended to glorify the diplomatic service in China; but fortunately, the subject was still open, and there was no great in that attention would be paid to a representation, if made with sufficient energy and weight. It was certainly an exception for a nation to give everything to another, and to get hardly anything in return, and in fact to allow China to cripple the trade of one of her colonies. If there were a Chinese Consul here, he would be in such a position that he would be able to tax here, and the inevitable result would be that trade would not come to the colony, as the natives would not

send their goods when they are taxed. The Consul would, in fact, be a local spy, who would give such information as would enable the Mandarins to squeeze the trade. It therefore needed very little to show that this provision would be most prejudicial to the interests of the colony. The next matter for consideration was the provisions of article 5th of the new convention, which there could be no doubt was designed by the Chinese in order to make our institutions subsidiary to collect their revenue. Assuming to it, native produce shipped from Hongkong to a Treaty port would be subject to the same squeezes through the country as if it belonged to native merchants, and, in fact, be liable to alliance squeezes on the local Mandarins might choose to levy upon it. This provision also, it was certain would be most prejudicial not only to our immediate interests in Hongkong, but to all interests in China. The last part of the article provided privileges, which however could not be considered in any way an equivalent for the injury that taxation of it would bring about. The next point demanding notice was article 6th, doing away with Kum shaw as a treaty port. It was notorious that goods sent down to Hainan paid heavy dues to the native authorities, which however did not go to enrich the Imperial Revenue of China, but went instead into the pockets of local Mandarins. This consideration, so far as the Chinese were concerned, was no doubt at bottom of it. If Wenchow were opened, the moment it became a treaty port, all the trade that goes to it would flow from Hongkong; and it would seem that the whole object of the measure was to the damage of this colony. Because they saw fit to open a new port in the North, that surely was not a just reason for closing one in the South; and especially as there it was obvious that it would tend to the injury of Hongkong, in which there was an enormous amount of capital sunk on the faith that this place would be made a depot for the trade in the South of China. There were points which would be more appropriately dealt with by the Chamber of Commerce, such as that in the clause of Art. XII, which gave, as the price of the privileges which were set forth, not one of which would be of the slightest value to any person in China. They were put forward as a sort of sop to induce the Minister to agree to further concessions to the Chinese; and he must say he could not see upon what valid ground, the increase in the tax on opium was sanctioned. The theory was that China objects to the smoking of opium as that it had been forced upon her by foreign nations. The truth was that the taste for the drug was so strong that in defiance of all restrictions the Chinese will have opium, and the result of the tax imposed upon it was, like all protective duties, simply and designedly to [illegible] growth of the native [illegible] it was fair to [illegible] a state of things which militated against the interests of China, [illegible] of India. This port was the [illegible] through which the trade flowed [illegible] duty was increased, the imports diminished, and injury would [illegible] in both many ways, not only [illegible] directly. It was, therefore, only [illegible] public should not only avail themselves of the opportunity of the British Minister [illegible] through the colony to lay their [illegible] him, but that they should also [illegible] as that this convention being [illegible] H.E. the Governor to communicate [illegible] to the Home government, which [illegible] sure he would do not only [illegible] unanimously.

Mr. Pyke could not add much [illegible] been ably brought forward [illegible] There could be no doubt the [illegible] alluded to gave location to [illegible] the Colony, and that no exertion [illegible] spared to induce our authorities [illegible] to make them less injurious [illegible] the therefore begged to propose the following Resolution:—

"That the Community of Hongkong [illegible] that, several of the Articles [illegible] Revision of the Treaty with China [illegible] in their effect to be most [illegible] Colony and the interests of all [illegible] it, and calculated to [illegible] crippling the trade of the port, [illegible] any dispute herself or compel [illegible] to its wishes, or to [illegible] Chinese generally, to take measures [illegible] against the ratification of the [illegible] by Her Majesty's Government [illegible] respectfully against such [illegible] dicted upon them."

This was seconded by Mr. [illegible] rich unanimously; the Chairman [illegible] that the circumstance was [illegible] extent of the feeling in Hongkong [illegible] very seldom that a resolution [illegible] without some dissentients.

Mr. AUGUSTUS BRAND then [illegible] pose—

"That a Committee be appointed [illegible] Memorial to Her Majesty's Government [illegible] forth the reasons which [illegible] mendations, and request H.E. the Governor to forward the Memorial [illegible] is being taken into the consideration."

This was seconded by Mr. [illegible] carried unanimously. Mr. [illegible] proposed—

"That the Committee be also [illegible] tations to wait upon His Excellency [illegible] and bring to his notice the [illegible] munity upon the subject, and [illegible]

s plus was especially our duty in Hong-
because other nations, not having an
at trade, would not do anything in the
er. The subject was far more important
r largely increasing native culture of
n was steadily interfering with the foreign

ter some conversation on the CHAIRMAN read
Art. I. and a 4 military disposition with re-
to it carried. Messrs. Kresser and Ryrie
ting out that, by the present convention,
Transit Duties clause was limited to only the
ty Port Provinces, whereas formerly it was
ded that foreign goods could be carried all
ugh the interior.

he CHAIRMAN certainly considered it would
eeirable to bring forward this question.

r. PYKE here suggested that a public meet-
was convened for 11 o'clock, at which it
desirable to be present, and after an in-
tion that the deputation would meet at
ernment House at 2.30, and a vote that
ogiters from the Press be invited to be pre-
, the meeting broke up, the majority of
es forming it going on to the City Hall.

PUBLIC MEETING.

bout 50 or 60 gentlemen, including many of
most old social residents in the Colony,
embled at 3rd Jan. at the City Hall, pursuant
notice from Mr. Hazeland, Deputy Sheriff, for
purpose of taking into consideration a
morial to Sir Rutherford Alcock, upon the
ject of the convention with reference to the
ision of the Treaty.

Mr. HAZELAND said that, as customary at
blic meetings, the first duty would be to elect
Chairman.

Mr. PYKE then proposed, and Mr. Ryrie
conded, that the Hon. Mr. Pollard be elected,
his was unanimously carried.

The CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Dennys,
ed to the City Hall, had kindly consented to act
as Secretary of this meeting. He then went
to say that it had been impossible to give
proper notice of it in consequence of there being
no papers on New Year's Day. He imagined
those present represented all those who had seen
the posters, but did not represent the strength
of the community. As far as all the residents
had to do with it was concerned, as all that concerned
the Colony, he was glad to be able to assist.
There was many one opinion in this Colony
with regard to certain clauses of the new convention
with China, namely, that it was most prejudicial
not only to them generally, but to Hongkong
particularly. It was with this factor that
this meeting had more particularly to do. The
trading interests of Hongkong depended on its
being an Emporium at which trade could be
carried on between the rest of world and China;
and it was therefore obvious that anything
that affected China also affected the interests

of this Colony. The convention contained also several clauses particularly affecting the trade of Hongkong; and, among these, there was first the article with reference to the appointment of Consuls to all British possessions. It was certain that the very first use of this would be to appoint a Consul to this Colony—a step which would most seriously affect its trade; as it was certain that it was nothing else than the completion of the scheme of policy of putting revenue cruisers round this port, so persistently attempted by the Chinese officials. It was, in fact, the only remaining link necessary to render Hongkong such a trading port, only as would be desired to be seen by its enemies. It was said that this was excusable, on account of the national right of China to protect her Imperial revenues; but this objection was completely answered by the well known fact, too often overlooked, that China does not behave itself in such a way as to entitle it to those privileges, which are accorded to Western powers. The least that could be expected in return for recognising her as entitled to those privileges, was that Western nations should be allowed to trade at all ports of the Empire, instead of being able only to trade at a limited number, and at those only under very great restrictions. If we admitted that ten years had been sufficient to educate China to take a position side by side with other nations, he might at least expect in common justice that we should be allowed to ship whatever goods we liked to all the Coast of China. The proposal to put a Consul at Hongkong was, there was too much reason to believe, neither more nor less than an attempt to tax the trade, which China cannot get a revenue from at her own ports. He recollected what had been said by Lord Clarendon in 1854, with regard to the question of our aiding in the collection of the Imperial Chinese revenue. He then said it was not part of British duties; and the speaker could not but believe, if it were not for a certain apathy of the mercantile community, he would not have listened to counsels, which have rendered him disposed to believe in and to espouse, a policy, so entirely different to that which he entertained before. The Government at Home now seemed to believe only those whose object chiefly was to do all that tended to glorify the diplomatic service in China; but fortunately, the subject was still open, and there was no speed in that attention would be paid to a representation, if made with sufficient energy and weight. It was certainly an exception for a nation to give everything to another power, and to get hardly anything in return, and in fact to allow China to cripple the trade of one of her colonies. If there were a Chinese Consul here, he would be in such a position that he would be able to tax here, and the inevitable result would be that trade would not come to the colony, as the natives would not

send their goods when they are taxed. The Consul would, in fact, be a local spy, who would give such information as would enable the Mandarins to squeeze the trade. It, therefore seemed very little to show that this proviso would be most prejudicial to the interests of the colony. The next matter for consideration was the provisions of article 5th of the new convention, which there could be no doubt was designed by the Chinese in order to make our institutions subsidiary to collect their revenue. According to it, native produce shipped from Hongkong to a Treaty port would be subject to the same squeezes through the country as if it belonged to native merchants, and, in fact, be liable to all such squeezes as the local Mandarins might choose to levy upon it. This provision also, it was certain would be most prejudicial not only to our immediate interests in Hongkong, but to all interests in China. The first part of the article provided privileges, which however could not be considered in any way an equivalent for the injury that this portion of it would bring about. The next point demanding notice was article 6th, doing away with Kum shaw as a treaty port. It was notorious that goods sent down to Hainan paid heavy duties to the native authorities, which however did not go to enrich the Imperial Revenue of China, but went instead into the pockets of local Mandarins. Taking this consideration, so far as the Chinese were concerned, was no doubt at bottom of it. If Wengchow were opened, the moment it became a treaty port, all the trade that goes to it would flow from Hongkong; and it would seem that the whole object of the measure was to the damage of this colony. Because they saw fit to open a new port in the North, that surely was not a just reason for closing one in the South; and especially as when it was obvious that it would tend to the injury of Hongkong, at which there was an enormous amount of capital sunk on the faith that this place would be made a depôt for the trade in the South of China. There were points which would be more appropriately alluded to by the Chamber of Commerce, such as that one clause of Art. XII. agreeing to an increase in the duty on opium as the price of the privileges which were set forth not one of which would be of the slightest value to any person in China. They were put forward as a sort of sop to induce the Ministers to agree to further concessions to the Chinese; and he must say he could not see upon what valid ground, the increase in the tax on opium was sanctioned. The theory was that China objects to the smoking of opium, and that it had been forced upon her by foreign nations. The truth was that the taste for the drug was so strong that in defiance of all restrictions the Chinese will have opium, and the result of the tax imposed upon it was, like all protective duties, simply and designedly to stimulate the growth of the native drug. Against this, it was fair to protest, as it was a state of things which militated not only against the interests of China, but also those of India. This port was the natural channel through which the trade flowed, and if the duty was increased, the import would be diminished, and injury result, we could not say in how many ways, not only indirectly, but directly. It was, therefore, only right that the public should not only avail themselves of the opportunity of the British Minister's passing through the colony to lay their views before him, but that they should also remonstrate against this convention being passed, and ask H.E. the Governor to communicate the matter to the Home government, which the speaker was sure he would do not only warmly, but also most ably.

Mr. RYRIE could not add much to what had been so ably brought forward by Mr. Pollard. There could be no doubt the provisions he alluded to were levelled against the interests of the Colony, and that no exertions should be spared to induce our authorities to take steps to make them less injurious to our interests. He therefore begged to propose the following Resolution:—

"That the Community of Hongkong, believing that several of the Articles of the proposed Revision of the Treaty with China are certain in their effect to be most prejudicial to the Colony and the interests of all connected with it, and calculated most seriously to affect and diminish the trade of the port, without giving any adequate benefit or compensation, either to its residents, or to commercial interests in Chinagenerally, do take measures to remonstrate against the ratification of the proposed Revision by Her Majesty's Government, and to protest respectfully against such an injury being inflicted upon them."

This was seconded by Mr. Magnine, and carried unanimously; the Chairman observing that the circumstance was significant of the extent of the feeling in Hongkong, as it was very seldom that a resolution was passed without some dissentients.

Mr. AUGUSTINE HERRD then begged to propose—

"That a Committee be appointed to draw up a Memorial to Her Majesty's Government, setting forth the reasons which necessitate such a remonstrance, and request His Excellency the Governor to forward the Memorial, and urge its being taken into due consideration."

This was seconded by Mr. Crichton, and was carried unanimously. Mr. Pyke then rose and proposed—

"That the Committee be also appointed a Deputation to wait upon His Excellency Sir R. Alcock, and bring to his notice the feeling of the Community upon the subject, and their intention to

to remonstrate against the ratification of the proposed Revision of the Treaty."

This was seconded by Mr. H. B. Lemann, and carried unanimously.

Hon. J. B. TAYLOR then mentioned that it was agreed that the deputation from the Chamber was to wait on His Excellency at half-past two, and he supposed the two should go together.

The CHAIRMAN understood that both were expected at half past two, whether they should go together or not would have to be ascertained. It would be desirable to appoint a committee. He would, therefore, beggad to propose the following resolution:—

"That the following gentlemen be requested to act as such Committee and Deputation:—The Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. J. F. Bray, E. K. Bellilios, G. A. Colclough, J. P. Dunnamson, W. H. Forbes, G. Falconer, J. Fairbairn, T. C. Hayllar, A. Heard, A. McG. Heaton, G. J. Holland, A. Joost, H. B. Lemann, J. Menke, S. H. Pollard, Q.C., T. Dyke, J. J. dos Remedios, D. Button, C.E.D. Sassoon, R. S. Walker, J. C. Wayte, and A. Zimmern, and that as many as possible of these gentlemen be requested to attend as the Deputation."

This was seconded by Mr. Hitchcock, and carried.

Some discussion ensued as to the best mode of getting up the memorial, in the course of which the Chairman pointed out that people at home should see that the community here thinks a great deal about the matter, when they would be inclined to do so too.

Mr. HITCHCOCK then proposed that the Committee take steps to prepare a memorial in time for the coming English mail, and adopt measures to get it as extensively signed by the Community as possible.

This was seconded by Mr. Ryrie, and carried, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DEPUTATION TO SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

A deputation consisting of a large number of Members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and of the Committee appointed at the public meeting, waited on Jan. 3rd, by appointment, upon H.E. Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to China, to respectfully address him with reference to the convention as to the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, agreed to on the 23rd October, 1869. After the deputation had been introduced, Sir Rutherford said that he was very glad of the opportunity which was afforded him of meeting the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Community of Hongkong. His Excellency then went on to say that it was only right to notice a circumstance that was too frequently overlooked in the comments made with reference to his conduct, namely, that he could not do more than obtain from the Chinese the best terms compatible with his instructions. He was not a free agent, but Her Majesty's Minister. As far as he was personally concerned, he would be glad to show the deputation the nature of all that had been done; and so far as he felt authorized to do so, he would frankly state to them the nature of the long negotiations which had terminated in the convention. They had extended over more than eighteen months, and he thought that the specimen of printed papers which he held in his hand, which contained the dispatches that had been passed during that period on the subject, showed that at least considerable attention had been paid to it. He was only at liberty to quote to them such portion as was of most interest, as showing the circumstances under which the revision was effected. It would be desirable to give some explanations as to particular clauses. He held in his hand a document (a memorandum from the Board of Trade), from which he might without indiscretion quote certain passages. First, he would show under what conditions alone it was possible to negotiate, and would read extracts from the memorandum, illustrating the nature of the instructions under which he had acted. The subject was to be considered under two divisions; first, as to the existing treaty; and, secondly, as to the modifications which it was designed to introduce into it by the revision. The most important point under the first heading, was the arrangement as to transit dues, and the right of protection in the interior as originally contemplated by the treaties. Upon this point Her Majesty's Government was of opinion that all that could be claimed under the Treaty of Tientsin was that at the Treaty ports the importer had the right to sell his goods in the market, and to send them into the interior free from more than the tariff and Treaty duties; but that when out of his hands, they had to take their chance. He hoped that the terms now agreed to might operate in removing these restrictions. Their general character might be summed up as being, first, to allow all foreign goods to circulate throughout China on payment of the tariff and transit dues; secondly, that refund was to be made of any charges paid in excess of such tariff and transit dues; and, thirdly, that with regard to such articles as formed the subject of monopolies, British subjects should be allowed to deal in them upon the same terms as the Chinese. The Chinese authorities took up a ground which was certainly very fair. They said: We cannot give your nationals any *exclusive* privileges, but they shall be placed at perfect liberty to trade on the same footing as our own people. With respect to the concession of inland navigation, although they refused the right to foreign vessels—that His Excellency was not aware of any country that conceded such a right—they were yet willing to allow such navigation on the same footing as it was permitted by their own subjects. They held that we had no right to more; but they were quite willing to grant that much. Foreigners might navigate the inland waters in vessels of the same type as those used by the Chinese; and it was further important to note that the restrictions as to steam would be removed whenever the Chinese themselves commenced to employ steamers. When foreigners would be at equal liberty to do so. The correspondence which had taken place showed that the Home Government was inclined to think all steps in this direction would be most dangerous and calculated to bring about complications; while the Chinese, except under a system of penalties and fears, tending to prevent such results, strongly deprecated that foreigners should go into the interior in steamers under their Treaty rights, until the people had become more familiar with foreign ways and foreign appliances. The Deputation would thus see that His Excellency's hands had not been free to do as he might wish in such questions. It was the habit to speak on all occasions as of this, that, or the other act of Sir Rutherford Alcock, but the paper from which he had already quoted contained a strong expression against demanding any such concessions as were urged by the mercantile communities and the Press, and censured the Minister for the language which he had used in respect to them. It would thus be seen that the only censure which His Excellency had received was for going too far in the direction of advocating commercial concessions. The provision respecting a log on the Poyang Lake, which had been the subject of a great deal of comment, and which, it was now not properly understood, was of importance as the beginning of a system which might ultimately be worked into practical use. Next, with regard to travel in the interior, His Excellency quoted from the Board of Trade Memorandum, which was to the effect that their Lordships thought this question was an act of Chinese administration, and beyond this, they took no notice of the matter, except to express their opinion that the present arrangements were all that are required in the interests of commerce and peace. With respect to the concessions asked, first, to establish stores and residences in the interior; next, as to steam navigation; and finally, as to the working of mines, the minute set forth, that while giving due credit to Sir Rutherford Alcock for his efforts in this direction, their Lordships were unable to regret that he failed in obtaining concessions on these points. They believed the first of them, namely, the right of residence, would with the extraterritoriality arrangement in existence be attended with great danger. If there were only one foreign power concerned, it would no doubt be easier, but they would advise the contrary. If it were granted, but with a large foreign nations, all claiming exactly the same footing as the Chinese, there could be nothing more calculated about complications. With respect to railways and telegraphs, they could not, Treaty rights, and should it be found only as experiments, not only should be antagonized by the Chinese themselves. No new attempts should be made at obtaining privileges, as Her Majesty's Government, and to accept conditions which they provided. Her Majesty's Government had delivered a different opinion to that of Commissioner in China. They thought that Her Majesty's Government wished, so far as they could, to bring increase of the commerce, and had formed their opinion upon that, and for weighty and sufficient reasons were the general conditions of the agreement had been conclusive, the Chinese would now be glad to see plantations in his power on, and deputations desired to have a

Hon. J. B. Taylor said he had to speak on behalf of the Chinese, and they could not but feel the signs of the original Treaty completely imperative, it was those of the convention would successful, unless there were that they would be carried British merchants were all the interior for trade, would be rendered abs being prohibited from putting their things, and being allowed for a short period.

His Excellency thought point. It was very often the things agreed to terms in rated the interests which conveyed. For example, the more trading rights than B yet there were Russian B the interior. There were to the Yeu districts. They had half Russianized Chinese and assimilated themselves people to the extent in wo the their dress. They ge authorities, and the author them. It was His Excellen British subjects could do would be prepared to trade dations, there need be no tr The object of the provision local authorities might be

...nents to against the ratification of the ...sed Revision of the Treaty."

...was seconded by Mr. H. B. Lemann, and ...ed unanimously.

...Mr. J. B. TAYLOR then mentioned that it ...agreed that the deputation from the ...nt should wait on His Excellency at ...past 12, and he supposed the two should ...together.

...Mr. CHESHAM declared that both were ...cted to ...but two, whether they should ...together or not would have to be a certain ...would be digested appoint a committee, ...he, therefore, begged to propose the following resolution:—

"That the ... gentlemen be requested to ...as early ...mittee and Deputation.—The ...ary, E. R. ...P. Lyall, Messrs. J. F. ...illis, G. ... Dixon, J. P. Duncanson, W. ...Forbes, C. Falconer, J. Fairbairn, T. C. ...Ohlsen, A. Heard, A. Moss Heaton, G. J. ...Hand, A. Jones, H. B. Lemann, J. Menke, ...Pollard, G. T. Pyke, J. J. dos Remedios, ...Rutton, ... D. Sassoon, R. S. Walker, J. ...White, and A. Zimmern, and that as many ...possible of these gentlemen be requested to ...and as ... Deputation."

This was seconded by Mr. Hitchcock, and ...ried.

Some discussion ensued as to the best mode ...getting up the memorial, in the course of ...which the Chairman pointed out that people at ...me distance thought that the community here ...took a great deal about the matter, when they ...full be invited to do so.

Mr. Hormusjee then proposed that the ...mittee take steps to prepare a memorial in ...me for the second English mail, and adopt ...measures to get as extensively signed by the ...community as possible.

This was seconded by Mr. Hitchcock, and ...ried, on a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DEPUTATION TO SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

A deputation consisting of a large number of members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and of the Committee appointed at the public meeting held on Jan. 3rd, by appointment, upon Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to China, for the purpose of obtaining his views with reference to the convention made by the revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, signed on the 29th October, 1869, after the deputation had been introduced, Sir Rutherford said that he was very glad of the opportunity which was afforded him of meeting the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the Community of Hongkong. His Excellency then went on to say that it was only just to notice a circumstance that was too frequently overlooked in the comments made with reference to his conduct, namely, that he could not do more than obtain from the Chinese the best terms compatible with his instructions. He was not a free agent, but Her Majesty's Minister. As far as he was personally concerned, he would be glad to show the deputation the nature of all that had been done; and so far as he felt authorized to do so, he would frankly state to them the nature of the long negotiations which had terminated in the convention. They had extended over more than eighteen months, and he thought that the specimen of printed papers which he held in his hand, which contained the dispatches that had been passed during that period on the subject, showed that at least considerable attention had been paid to it. He was only at liberty to quote to them such portion as was of most interest as showing the circumstances under which the revision was effected. It would be desirable to give some explanations as to particular clauses. He held in his hand a document in manuscript from the Board of Trade, from which he might without indiscretion quote certain passages. First, he would consider what conditions alone it was possible to negotiate, and would read extracts from the memorandum, illustrating the nature of the instructions under which he had acted. The subject was to be considered under two divisions, first, as to the existing treaty; and, secondly, as to the modifications which it was designed to introduce in it by the revision. The most important point under the first heading, was the arrangement as to transit dues, and the right of protection in the interior as originally contemplated by the treaties. Upon this point Her Majesty's Government was of opinion that all that could be claimed under the Treaty of Tientsin was that at the Treaty ports the importer had the right to sell his goods in the market, and to send them into the interior free from more than the tariff and Treaty duties; but that when out of his hands, they had to take their chance. He hoped that the terms now agreed to might operate in removing these restrictions. Their general character might be summed up as being, first, to allow all foreign goods to circulate freely throughout China on payment of the tariff and transit dues; secondly, that refund was to be made of any charges paid in excess of such tariff and transit dues; and, thirdly, that with regard to such articles as formed the subject of monopolies, British subjects should be allowed to deal in them up to the same terms as the Chinese. The Chinese authorities took up a ground which was certainly very fair. They said: We cannot give your nationals any exclusive privileges, but they shall be placed as perfect liberty to trade on the same footing as our own people. With respect to the concession of inland navigation, although they refused the right to foreign vessels—that is, the right of residence—they were willing to allow such navigation on the same footing as it was pursued by their own subjects. They held that we had no right to more; but they were quite willing to grant that much. Foreigners might navigate the inland waters in vessels of the same type as those used by the Chinese; and it was further important to note that the restrictions as to steam would be removed whenever the Chinese themselves commenced to employ steamers, when foreigners would be at equal liberty to do so. The correspondence which had taken place showed that the Home Government was inclined to think all steps in this direction would be most dangerous and calculated to bring about complications; while the Chinese, except under a system of penalties and licenses tending to prevent such results, strongly deprecated that foreigners should go into the interior in steamers under their Treaty rights, until the people had become more familiar with foreign ways and foreign appliances. The Deputation would thus see that His Excellency's hands had not been free to do as he might wish in such questions. It was the habit to speak on all occasions as if this, that, or the other act of Sir Rutherford Alcock, but the paper from which he had already quoted contained a strong expression against demanding any such concessions as were urged by the mercantile communities and the Press, and censured the Ministers for the language which he had used in respect to them. It would thus be seen that the only censure which His Excellency had received was for going too far in the direction of advocating commercial concessions. The question respecting a tog on the Poyang Lake, which had been the subject of a great deal of comment, such as showed it was not properly understood, was of importance, as the beginning of a system which might ultimately be worked into practical use. Next, with respect to travel in the interior, His Excellency quoted from the Board of Trade Memorandum, which was to the effect that their Lordships thought this question was not at Chinese administration, and beyond this, they took no notice of the matter, except to express their opinion that the present arrangements were all that are required in the interests of commerce and peace. With respect to the concessions asked, first, to establish stores and residences in the interior; next, as to steam navigation; and finally, as to the working of mines, the minute set forth, that while giving due credit to Sir Rutherford Alcock for his efforts in this direction, their lordships were unable to regret that he failed in obtaining concession on these points. They believed the first of them, namely, the right of residence, would with the exterritoriality arrangement in existence, be attended with great danger. If there were only one foreign power concerned in the matter, it would no doubt be easier, though even then, they would advise the concession not being urged; but with a large number of foreign nations all claiming exterritorial rights, there could be nothing more calculated to bring about complications. With respect to railways and telegraphs, they could not be allowed as Treaty rights, and should at first be introduced only as experiments, and any general scheme should be inaugurated by the Chinese themselves. No new attempts should therefore be made at obtaining privileges in this direction. His Excellency, as Her Majesty's Minister, was bound to take his instructions from Her Majesty's Government, and to negotiate under the conditions which they provided for, and Her Majesty's Government had deliberately come to a different opinion to that of the Mercantile Communities in China. They might be sure that Her Majesty's Government earnestly wished, so far as they could, to further the trading interests of the country, and no doubt had formed their opinion upon careful consideration, and for weighty and sound reasons. Such were the general conditions under which the negotiations had been conducted, and his Excellency would now be glad to give any explanations in his power on such points as the deputations desired to have explained.

Hon. J. B. TAYLOR said he had been deputed to speak on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, and they could not but feel that, as the provisions of the original Treaty had proved completely inoperative, it was to be feared that those of the convention would not prove more successful, unless there were some guarantee that they would be carried out in good faith. British merchants were allowed to resort to the interior for trade, but the privilege would be rendered abortive by their being prohibited from putting up the names of their Hongs, and being allowed to reside only for a short period.

His EXCELLENCY thought he could explain this point. It was very often the case that when the Chinese agreed to terms in writing they understood the importance which the terms actually conveyed. For example, the Russians had no more trading rights than British subjects, but yet there were Russian Hongs established in the interior. There were a few above Hankow, in the Tea districts. They spoke Chinese, and had half Russianised Chinese in their employ, and assimilated themselves very much to the people, to the extent in some instances of adopting their dress. They gave no trouble to the authorities, and the authorities gave none to them. It was His Excellency's firm belief that British subjects could do the same. If they would be prepared to trade under the same conditions, there need be no trouble of disturbance. The object of the provision was this, that the local authorities might be disposed not to admit

the right of foreigners to reside more than temporarily, at least so long as they were extraterritorialized; and the practical working of the measure would be that, if any trouble arose, the local officials could then appeal to the working of the convention, and say: "You have been here one, two, or three months, (as the case might be), and we claim your removal." His Excellency was sure that it would be only in case of some unavoidable trouble that such an appeal would be made. As to residence permanently, he had already pointed out that Her Majesty's Government does not consider it expedient; but, if foreign merchants desired to trade in the country, it was only necessary for them to acquire some little knowledge of the language, and to behave judiciously, being careful to make no unnecessary display of their rights as foreigners. This was His Excellency's own opinion on the matter.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR begged to point out that under the provision made, the Chinese local officials would be able to "squeeze" the landlords of foreign houses as much as they wished.

His EXCELLENCY said that no Treaty provision could possibly prevent this. Unless the advantages to be gained by proceeding into the interior to trade outweighed any squeezes that might be imposed in this manner, it would certainly not be worth any foreigner's while to go into the country. The objection applied equally to everything. There was always the danger that local officials might take advantage of their position to squeeze the people. The convention no doubt did not attain all that was desired; but all that Her Majesty's Government had authorised His Excellency to claim. He might go so far as to say that he had reason to know that if dealing only on the part of the British Government, many things which under present circumstances were impossible would be both possible and practicable. The Chinese frequently answered to demands that were made: "That is all very well so far as you are concerned; but what we are disposed to treat to you we are not disposed to treat to all." His Excellency thought that the Press and the Chambers of Commerce generally forgot that, when the Minister deals for British merchants, the terms applied to all nationalities in China. There might be less reservation on the part of the Chinese if they were dealing with any one nation, but there were eight or nine powers who all claimed the same privileges, though their subjects were not under the same restrictions. It could not be overlooked that there was no machinery organised for carrying out the foreign side of the Treaty as a whole. The Treaty involved mutual obligations, and we must do something to perform our part.

Hon. J. B. TAYLOR thought that the object of the Treaty was to increase the facilities for legitimate trade, and chiefly to give employment to the large unmanufacturing population of Lancashire. He would be glad if His Excellency could inform him whether he was right in understanding that a native could not get a refund of any excess of duties over the Tonnil Duties, in the same way as a British Merchant could. There was also no arrangement for a refund of any excess in transit duty exacted on goods sent to Hongkong.

His EXCELLENCY stated that, with respect to Chinese owned native produce, the Treaty of Tientsin never contemplated giving to it the benefit of the Transit Dues clause. It must be British owned native produce; Chinese owned had no protection whatever. It was expressly stated by Lord Elgin that he did not so this way to make any such provision; as regarded textile fabrics they would throughout the nine Treaty Provinces be quite as free as Transit Passes could make them, and would be relieved from the Lekim Tax which has been dwarfing foreign trade. Now, textile fabrics cannot only pass throughout the nine Treaty port Provinces, but are relieved even in native hands from all possible taxation. If this can be effected—and this was the desire of the convention—the whole area of nine provinces will be available for the sale of British manufactures. Any attempt to stop boats beyond four miles will form grounds for an immediate appeal to the nearest foreign Custom House, who will be bound immediately to despatch an officer to investigate the matter.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR enquired whether this would be the case when the goods were in Chinese hands.

His EXCELLENCY said it would be the same, whether they were being carried by Chinese or by British subjects. In the non-Treaty Provinces, they could be conveyed under Transit passes as before.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR observed that these passes had been found practically a dead letter.

His EXCELLENCY observed this did not result from their purport not being to relieve the goods of the taxes. At present, foreign goods would be relieved of all taxes, Lekim or Transit, whether in Chinese or British hands.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR admitted that this would be a great boon, if only fairly carried out.

His EXCELLENCY said that there was a great security for this to be found in being able to call in the aid of the Maritime Customs, and having an appeal to the Central Government. As far as procuring evidence was concerned, it would not be difficult for the foreign merchant to have an agent to accompany the goods, and give the necessary testimony. Everything in China must be tentative. The most perfect Treaty was only valuable so far as it enabled its provisions to be carried out. He did not think it had been remarked that no term was fixed as to the length of its operation, so that if at any time it was found inoperative, it was open to revise it. As to exports, they received

all the protection that the old Treaty gave. British owned produce did not require Transit passes, and in order to avoid any dispute the new arrangements are made to defend the Provincial authorities, it was arranged that all produce would pay the same dues. A native buyer if he likes can take out a passport and have proof upon it the amounts he has paid.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR said that was the point up to which the Chamber desired information. If the native paid more than 2½ per cent, would he be entitled to a refund?

His EXCELLENCY said that he would be so.

Hon. J. B. TAYLOR enquired with reference to the rule that "should produce be shipped for conveyance to a treaty port, no more up-for inland duties, over 2½ per cent. would be allowed," whether this would apply to Teas, for example, sent from Hankow to Shanghai.

His EXCELLENCY replied that when merely shipping to a coast port a refund could be got.

Hon. J. B. TAYLOR enquired if foreigners could lease mines under the new convention.

His EXCELLENCY said they could not. The Chinese were willing to undertake that two mines should be worked by foreign appliances, and it was understood that the spot would be near the river at Chinkiang and at Ceylon. Foreign machinery would be used, but the mines would be under the Chinese Government. The Chinese were always afraid of political complications arising from such causes and anxious when a large number of men congregated together as at mines, to keep the matter in their own hands. When, however, they found that mines could be opened without political disturbances arising, they would no doubt be more willing to follow such to be done.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR enquired whether it was competent for foreigners to open manufactories at the Treaty ports.

His EXCELLENCY said there was nothing against such a course in the Treaty. It was, however, only well for those who contemplated such enterprises to bear in mind the force of popular prejudice, which often resisted such innovations. No doubt the Chinese Government would become alarmed if factories at Treaty ports were found to create disturbances. If no such results ensued, there was nothing in the Treaty against it.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR enquired whether opium was one of the articles which was allowed to circulate without passes.

His EXCELLENCY said certainly not, as opium was expressly excepted from the protection of the Transit Dues clause.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR then said there were some articles in the Treaty especially affecting Hongkong. The closing of the port of Kiungchow, in Hainan, was much regretted in this Colony.

His EXCELLENCY said it seemed to him that a port, which had been open for ten years without any nation appealing to Consul [illegible] not be of much importance. He [illegible] Switzerland to examine and report [illegible] that gentleman had stated that the [illegible] there was any very wide [illegible] there. Possibly, in conjunction [illegible] the Gulf of Leipun, it would [illegible] to shipping, and get rid of piracy [illegible] in hope as great diversity of opinion [illegible] opening of any new ports at all [illegible] found it difficult to decide. It [illegible] many that new ports [illegible] our increasing trade in [illegible] impossible to get the Chinese [illegible] terms proposed to them with [illegible] something in return. The [illegible] the Chinese seemed that a [illegible] the ports were not opened in the [illegible] it still was so in others.

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Hon. Mr. Taylor then said there were some articles in the Treaty especially affecting Hongkong. The closing of the port of Kiungchow, in Hainan, was much regretted in this Colony.

His Excellency said it seemed to him that a port, which had been open for ten years without any nation appointing a Consul to it, could not be of much importance. He had sent Mr. Swinhoe to examine and report, and from what that gentleman had stated, he did not anticipate there was any very wide field for trade there. Possibly, in conjunction with a port on the Gulf of Tonquin, it would give employment to shipping and get rid of pirates; but there had been so great diversity of opinion as to the opening of any new ports at all, that he had found it difficult to decide. It was thought by many that new ports increased expenses, without increasing trade in proportion. It was impossible to get the Chinese to consent to the terms proposed to them without giving them something in return. The demand made by the Chinese seemed also a parable one, as if the port were not opened in the British Treaty it still was so in others.

Hon. Mr. Taylor thought there was a great trade there.

His Excellency asked why this was not spoken of previously.

Mr. Pollard, Q.C., said the principal reason was the prohibition from the coasting trade. He might mention that for some time small steamers carried on trade there, which, though not sanctioned, was winked at, and this trade increased to so large an extent that the maritime customs would have established a branch, but they said that could not be done until there was a Consulate.

His Excellency recollected that there was some stir made about the matter, but it was allowed to drop. A distinct request was made to the British Government, but nothing was done with regard to it.

Mr. Pollard stated that so far as the merchants here were concerned, the matter was allowed to slumber because the revision of the treaty was near at hand. As chairman of the public meeting which had taken place, he represented interests distinct from those of the Chamber of Commerce. That body was concerned rather with the interests of the general trade with China, but his firm deputed to speak more in reference to the interests of the colonists. There had formerly been a direct stream of traffic between this and Kiungchow, which had now no existence. It could not be said that this trade was any detriment to the Imperial revenue, because they could establish a branch of the Maritime Customs, and would receive dues which they do not receive now. The trade was formerly prohibited, without a Canton duty chop; and giving up Kiungchow as an open port struck a blow at Hongkong, which was the natural channel through which all trade with the West Coast and South of China should pass. Why should Hongkong, then, be shut out from the trade?

His Excellency said that foreigners had no right to complain about the nature of the trade conducted by Chinese in

their own junks. In his opinion the importance of the port being opened was exaggerated.

Mr. POLLARD, Q.C., said that the community were certainly under the impression that it would have been best not to give it up. If we retrograded, no other nation would have the same interest in taking the matter up.

His EXCELLENCY—That argument would cover a large space. The time had gone by when we negotiated with China at the mouth of the cannon; and such being the case, we must be content with a policy of "give and take." They had a right to urge their views, and, if every step that was not an advance was to be considered a retrogression, we should never get forward.

Mr. POLLARD suggested that perhaps His Excellency was not aware that hope had been taken by one nation to open the port. Under orders from Dr. Williams, an American vessel had gone there, and had been well received.

His EXCELLENCY said they had no doubt a right to claim to put a consul there. The Chinese were aware that the British right to do so remained intact; but they urged they must have something to show the people in return for the concessions made.

Mr. POLLARD would respectfully urge that Kiaochow should be opened. It would afford an efficient prevention against pirates, as well as being important in a trading point of view.

His EXCELLENCY would be glad to represent to Her Majesty's Government what had been placed before him, and it would rest with them to decide whether the recommendation to open the port should be complied with.

Mr. POLLARD said that the object in bringing the matter before His Excellency was, that representation with respect to it might be the more forcible.

His EXCELLENCY was always disposed to be influenced by the opinions of practical men.

Mr. POLLARD begged to assure His Excellency that this was the unanimous opinion of the residents in the Colony.

His EXCELLENCY expressed his regret that he had not been made aware of this sooner.

Mr. POLLARD suggested that His Excellency's hand would have been strengthened had he asked the opinion of the Colony before taking the step.

His EXCELLENCY observed that it was important to open Wenchow; that the advantage of Kiaochow being opened was nominal; and at all events, there was nothing irretrievable, and he would be glad to make the necessary representations.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR here observed that Hongkong stood at a disadvantage as regarded the coasting trade compared with the Treaty ports.

His EXCELLENCY stated there was considerable misapprehension on this point. In framing the convention, the object in view was to place Hongkong as far as possible on the same footing as the Treaty ports. As respected shipments to treaty ports, it must be recollected that the coasting trade was not originally contemplated under the Treaty. Hongkong must be content to be on the same footing as a treaty port. If merchants desired to send native produce to another Treaty port, they must be prepared to show that they have paid Export Duty. They could not claim at once the rights of a treaty port and of a free port; as they would thus be demanding exceptional advantages not given in their own countries.

Mr. POLLARD observed that in other countries the right of inland trade was not refused. The coasting trade only benefited one interest, namely, the shipping; here we were debarred from every privilege.

His EXCELLENCY admitted the parallel failed to an extent; but the main question was under what conditions were goods entitled to enter the country.

Mr. POLLARD then referred to Art. 4, by which he said Hongkong was at a disadvantage, as there was no provision for a refund of any excess over the transit dues.

His EXCELLENCY said that it was only intended that Chinese owned produce should be conveyed under transit certificates; but with respect to foreign owned produce, he thought it would be quite possible to get a refund allowed on representation. The whole intention he had was to give Hongkong as nearly as possible the advantages of the treaty ports.

Mr. POLLARD then enquired whether the word "British Merchants," in the 8th article, was intended to exclude all but British; and after some discussion,

His EXCELLENCY said that it might if necessary be altered so as to apply to all foreigners.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR then said that the Indian firms wished to represent their dissent from the increase of the duty on opium.

His EXCELLENCY observed that the increase was only 2½ per cent. The Chinese had argued a prohibition to import Opium at all, and it could not be held that this small addition to the duty would in any way diminish the consumption.

Mr. POLLARD said there could be no doubt that the excessive duty stimulated the growth of the native drug and the increase in the tariff rate was quite sufficient to affect the interests of this Colony.

His EXCELLENCY observed that it was left free to the Chinese to impose any duty they liked upon opium, the only limit being the point at which it would become so profitable to smuggle it that the Government could not protect its revenue. It did not seem to him worth while to dispute about the extra duty, when the Chinese could impose any amount they liked in the interior of the country.

Mr. POLLARD observed that this duty was paid by the foreign importer, and was prejudicial to the foreign trade.

His EXCELLENCY noticed that the Chinese merchant calculated the amount he had to pay, taking into consideration the whole duty, of which the foreign duty was but a small fraction. There was another and an important consideration which induced him not to oppose the demand made by the Chinese. They were now cultivating the opium to an enormous extent, it being stated on good authority that about 6000 chests a month found their way to the Shanghai market, and were there sold at about one half the price paid for the Indian Drug. There was reason to believe that it was the deliberate intention of the Chinese to place the native drug in such quantities on the market as to drive the foreign drug out, and this policy, seemed to be promising success. It was clear that nobody could benefit by heavy duties, instead of allowing the imposition of a superior of a million more on the foreign drug, and its being altogether driven out of the market.

Mr. POLLARD suggested that what was driving them was the difference in price.

His EXCELLENCY correctly thought that the extra duty allowed by the convention was a drop in the ocean.

Mr. POLLARD said it was nevertheless sufficient to affect the import, and if the import was lessened the trade of the Colony must suffer. He asked whether His Excellency was correct in assuming that the difference was only 2½ per cent.

A gentleman, who was partner in a leading Indian firm, here stated that the extra duty represented 4 per cent on Malwa, and 7 per cent on Patna.

His EXCELLENCY said that he fully recognised the importance of the subject; so much so, indeed, that he considered it advisable to visit Calcutta with as grace to it on his way home.

Mr. POLLARD then said there was one other matter which, as being considered very serious by the community, he desired to bring to His Excellency's attention, namely, the provision in the convention which permitted the appointment of a Consul to British possessions, and was no doubt designed to secure the appointment of a Consul to Hongkong. This place was peculiar and exceptional in its nature; and it was, for grave reasons of importance that no Chinese Official should be appointed in the place. If there were no other power than that the privilege was usually accorded, it could not be held that the step should be allowed, as it would simply have the effect of at once making Hongkong a place for the collection of Chinese Revenue. Without using the word in an invidious sense, it was certain that the Chinese Consul would be nothing more than a spy, and would give such information to the Chinese as would enable them to by imposts upon goods coming from anywhere down the coast and being levied on it, why should duty when it came to Hongkong? W this Colony or the British Gov called upon to interfere in t when it was to be supposed that authorities had excessive duties reg the goods when they left the place The learned speaker did not pro into the merits of the whole question to protest against the measure, as trade of the Colony, which dep its being a free port. Why all the be accorded to the Chinese, when hardly anything in return he wanted If we could the ear ... to all there would be no obj ... but as our trade was confined only to ... ports. The circumstances of ... peculiar, and had always been such. Upon the supposition ... a free port, large sums of money had been invested; and it ceased to be a free port, what moment of doubt and ...

His EXCELLENCY said he ... would not sympathise with the the Hongkong Community. W was pointed out the fact that ... Consuls in all the Treaty ports, ... in see upon what reasonable grou refuse them the like privileg Hongkong could claim a consider the right of a treaty ports. It ... to say, no imposts were ... either imported or exported. that ... lay that it with serious difficul ... now. But there should be a ... entrance to the River, and the ... should have no means of protec ... venue from the evil effects likely ... ed by it, which must be the ca ... refused the means of obtaining information. To deal with the ... it were a treaty port, we die ... free port, and to refuse to allow ... appoint a Consul to it, was co ... them no nation on an equal ... jugated case. As to the Revenue ... being abused, it was not like ... vernment would permit that ... there was sufficient power ... of the Chinese of the Colon

Mr. POLLARD urged that ... every is scarcely, and that the ... not dare to complain. Supp ... happily, or hopely, be the case ... was another war with China ... be placed, as they were in th ... the heels of every man wh ... refugees with provisions.

His EXCELLENCY observed

n junks. In his opinion the impor-
he port being opened was exaggerated.
LLARD, Q.C., said that the community
mainly under the impression that it
re been just not to give it up. If we
ded, no other nation would have the
erest in taking the matter up.
EXCELLENCY—"That argument would
large sense. The time had gone by
negotiated with, China at the mouth
nnon; and such being the case, we must
nt with it policy of 'give and take.'"
d a right to urge their views, and, if
p that was not an adverse one to be
ed a retrogression, we should never get

POLLARD suggested that perhaps His
cy was not aware that steps had been
one nation to open the ports. Under
om Dr. Williams, an American vessel
here, and he (Mr. P.) had received
EXCELLENCY said they had no doubt a
claim to put a colored face. The Chi-
e aware that the British right to do so
intact; but the project they must have
g to show the people in return for the
was made.
POLLARD would respectfully urge
nchow should be opened. It would
efficient restraint against pirates, as
ding importance in a trading point of

EXCELLENCY would be glad to represent
Majesty's Government what had been
fore him, and it would not with them
whether the recommendation to open
should be complied with.
OLLARD said that [illegible] in bring-
matter before His Excellency was, that
ation with regard to it might be the
sible.
EXCELLENCY was, hoping disposed to be
d by the opinions of practical men.
OLLARD begged to assure His Excel-
at this was the unanimous opinion of
ents in the Colony.
EXCELLENCY expressed his regret that
ot been made aware of this sooner.
OLLARD suggested that His Excellency's
ght have been strengthened had he
opinion of the Colony before taking

EXCELLENCY observed that it was im-
to open Wenchow; that the arran-
Kiungchow being gained was material;
hments, there was nothing irreversible.
would be glad to make the necessary
tations.
Mr. TAYLOR here observed that Hong-
ed at a disadvantage as regarded the
trade compared with the Treaty ports.
EXCELLENCY stated there was consider-
misapprehension on this point. In fra-
e convention, Chefoo was the place Hongkong was to
place Hongkong as far as possible on the same
footing as the Treaty ports. As respected
shipments to treaty ports, it must be recollected
that the coasting trade was not originally con-
templated under the Treaty. Hongkong must
be content to be on the same footing as a
treaty port. If merchants desired to send
native goods to another Treaty port, they
must be prepared to show that they have paid
Export Duty. They could not claim at once
the rights of a treaty port and of a free port;
as they would thus be demanding exceptional
advantages not given in their own countries.
Mr. POLLARD observed that in other coun-
tries the right of inland trade was not refused.
The coasting trade only benefited one interest,
namely, the shipping; here we were debarred
from every privilege.
His EXCELLENCY admitted the parallel failed
to a certain extent, but the main question was under
what conditions were goods entitled to enter
the country.
Mr. POLLARD then referred to Art. 4, by
which he said Hongkong was at a disadvantage,
as there was no provision for a refund of any
surplus over the transit dues.
His EXCELLENCY said that it was only in-
tended that Chinese owned produce should be
conveyed under transit certificates; but with
respect to foreign owned produce, he thought
it would be quite possible to get a refund allow-
ed on representation. The whole intention he
had was to give Hongkong as nearly as possi-
ble the advantages of the treaty ports.
Mr. POLLARD then enquired whether the
word "British Merchants," in the 8th article,
was intended to exclude all but British; and
after some discussion,
His EXCELLENCY said that it might if
necessary be altered so as to apply to all
foreigners.
Hon. Mr. TAYLOR then said that the Indian
firms wished to represent their dissent from the
increase of the duty on opium.
His EXCELLENCY observed that the increase
was only 2½ per cent. The Chinese had urged
a prohibition to import Opium at all, and it
could not be held that this small addition
to the duty would in any way diminish the con-
sumption.
Mr. POLLARD said there could be no doubt
that the excessive duty stimulated the growth
of the native drug, and the increase in the tariff
rate was quite sufficient to affect the interests
of this Colony.
His EXCELLENCY observed that it was left
free to the Chinese to impose any duty they
liked upon opium, the only limit being the
point at which it would become so profitable to
smuggle it that the Government could not pro-
tect its revenue. It did not seem to him
worth while to dispute about the extra duty,
when the Chinese could impose any amount they
liked in the interior of the country.

Mr. POLLARD observed that this duty was
paid by the foreign importer, and was prejudicial
to the foreign trade.
His EXCELLENCY noticed that the Chinese
merchant calculated the amount he had to pay,
taking into consideration the whole duty, of
which the foreign duty was but a small fraction.
There was another and an important considera-
tion which induced him not to oppose the de-
mand made by the Chinese. They were now
cultivating the opium to an enormous extent,
it being stated on good authority that about
6000 chests a month found their way to the
Shanghai market, and were there sold at about
one half the price paid for the Indian Drug.
There was reason to believe that it was the de-
liberate intention of the Chinese to place the
native drug in such quantities on the market
as to the drive the foreign drug out, and this
policy seemed to be promising success. It
was clear that nobody could hesitate between
the choice of allowing the imposition of a quarter
of a million more on the foreign drug, and its
being thus her driven out of the market.
Mr. POLLARD suggested that who was
driving it out, was the difference in price.
His EXCELLENCY certainly thought that the
extra duty allowed by the convention was a
"drop in the ocean."
Mr. POLLARD said it was nevertheless suffi-
cient to affect the import, and if the import was
lessened the trade of the Colony must suffer.
He asked whether His Excellency was correct
in assuming that the difference was only 2½
per cent.
A gentleman, who was partner in a leading
Indian firm, here stated that the extra duty
represented 4 per cent. on Malwa, and 7 per
cent. on Patna.
His EXCELLENCY said that he fully recognis-
ed the importance of the subject; so much so,
indeed, that he considered it advisable to visit
Chinsha with reference to it on his way home.
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matter which, as being considered very serious
by the community, he desired to bring to His Ex-
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doubt designed to secure the appointment of a
Consul to Hongkong. This place was peculiar
and exceptional in its nature; and it was, for
grave reasons of importance that no Chinese
official should be appointed in the place. If
there was no other reason than that the privi-
lege was mutually secured, it could not be held
that the step should be allowed, as it would
simply have the effect of at once making
Hongkong a place for the collection of
Chinese Revenue. Without using the word
in an invidious sense, it was certain that
the Chinese Consul would be nothing
more than a spy, who would give such informa-
tion to the Chinese as would enable them to
lay imposts upon goods coming from this
Colony. If produce was allowed to be brought
from anywhere down the coast without duty
being levied on it, why should duty be exacted
when it came to Hongkong? Why should
this Colony or the British Government be
called upon to interfere in the matter,
when it was to be supposed that the Chinese
authorities had exceeded their right of taxing
the goods when they left the place of export?
The learned speaker did not propose to enter
into the merits of the whole question, but merely
to protest against the measure, as affecting the
trade of the Colony, which depended upon
its being a free port. Why all the images should
be recorded to the Chinese, when we received
hardly anything in return, he was at a loss to see.
If we could take our goods to all ports, then
there would be no objection; but not so when
our trade was confined only to a few treaty
ports. The circumstances of the port were
peculiar, and had always been recognised as
such. Upon the supposition of its being
a free port, large sums of money large sums
of money had been invested; and the moment
it ceased to be a free port, that would be the
moment of its downfall.
His EXCELLENCY said he just confess he
could not sympathise with the alarm felt by
the Hongkong Community. When the Chi-
nese pointed out the fact that our country had
Consuls at all the Treaty ports, it was difficult
to see even what reasonable grounds we could
refuse them the like privilege. No doubt
Hongkong could claim a considerable share, in
the rights of a treaty ports. It was free, that
is to say, no imposts were laid upon goods
either imported or exported. But nobody could
deny that it was a serious difficulty to the Chi-
nese that there should be a free port at the
entrance to the River, and that the Chinese
should have no means of protecting their re-
venue from the evil effects likely to be produ-
ced by it, which must be the case if they are
refused the means of obtaining the necessary
information. To deal with the Colony as if
it were a treaty port, while it is in reality a
free port, and to refuse to allow the Chinese to
appoint a Consul to it, was certainly creating
them not an nation on an equality, but an aggri-
ved race. As to the likelihood of the step
being abused, it was not likely the British Go-
vernment would permit that to be done, and
there was sufficient power in the hands
of the Governor of the Colony to prevent it.
Mr. POLLARD urged that abuses would
creep in secretly, and that the Chinese would
not have to complain. Supposing that trea-
sonable gun with China, prices would
happily, or happily, as the case might be, there
was another gun with China, prices would
be placed, as they were in the last war, on
the heads of every man who supplied fo-
reigners with provisions.
His EXCELLENCY observed that the con-

tinguency of war breaking out, was one which applied equally to other nations.

Mr. POLLARD—Yes, but other nations did not resort to practices such as these. If we were called upon on the grounds of the necessity of treating China, as on an equality to allow her to appeal to Reason to this Court, surely we were called upon also to remove the far greater assertion of inequality which existed in the extraterritorial clauses, which on account of not being able to trust the native officials to do justice in an ordinary Civil suit, all recognised as positively necessary. If we made her swallow that camel, it was absurd for us to countenance her straining at the present gnat.

His EXCELLENCY—Yes, but we have now removed our hand off her throat, and she naturally objects to swallowing any more camels.

Mr. POLLARD—Then remove the extraterritoriality!

His EXCELLENCY said the question entered upon was a very large one. He was sorry that, in this instance, he could sympathise with few of the arguments advanced; and he adhered to his opinion that permitting the application of a consul was negotiating in the right direction. The deputation would be at liberty to make any representations they might think fit; but His Excellency did not consider he could adopt a basis of negotiation, coming forward, and telling the Chinese that we think them as despicable and corrupt that we are compelled to refuse them the common privileges accorded to all other nations.

Mr. POLLARD hoped that this fact would not detract from the force of the remarks that had been made.

His EXCELLENCY said he had been very glad to hear them, and to have had the opportunity of telling them his views frankly. Nothing, however, would alter his view that it was essential that the right claimed as to the appointment of a consul should be recognised.

Hon. Mr. TAYLOR enquired whether there was any prospect of the Chinese conceding the right to navigate the Upper Yangtsze.

His EXCELLENCY was afraid not, at present. There were such serious complications anticipated by the Chinese, and the matter had altogether excited so much alarm, that it was not to be hoped the privilege would be conceded. He himself would be glad to see navigation granted as far as Ichang, but there was no such disposition on the part of the Chinese.

Hon. J. B. TAYLOR made a similar enquiry as to the West River; but, His Excellency expressed his opinion that there was no hope that the right to navigate it would be granted.

Mr. POLLARD and the Hon. Mr Taylor then thanked Sir Rutherford for the courteous reception he had given to the deputation, and His Excellency expressed the satisfaction the the interview had afforded him, and his regret that the opportunities for such frank interchange of views, which always led to useful results, were not more frequent.

The Deputation then withdrew.

ADDRESS FROM THE BRITISH MERCANTILE COMMUNITY AT SWATOW TO H.E. SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B., AND REPLY FROM HIS EXCELLENCY.

The following documents have been handed for publication:—

SWATOW, 21*st, November* 1869.

SIR,—Though few in number, we are not the less sincere when we address your Excellency on this occasion—perhaps the last we may have—to express our thanks for what you have done to further the interests of this Port, through the instrumentality of the Central Government of Peking, and chiefly we are grateful to you for authorizing the formal opening of Chao-chow-foo last year, the advantages of which are various.

Among them may be mentioned—

Firstly.—A monopoly of the opium trade with Kiangsi through Chao-chow-foo, by some ten Hongs of that city, has been broken up.

Secondly.—The water communication with the city has been rendered safer by the traffic of foreigners on the river, and will be still more so when a steamer of light draft, now being constructed, is running between it and Swatow.

Thirdly.—So far as foreigners are concerned (and Chinese also, if they choose to avail of the foreign medium for the transmission of their goods), certain village "black mail levies" are not now compulsory, and

Lastly.—A larger field is open to foreign enterprise which, if properly directed, may lead to increased consumption of British fabrics, as well as the export of some articles of native industry.

We leave it to your Excellency to judge of the expediency of this measure politically, in connection with which the matter of Octroi duties holds a prominent place. We are far from wishing to have undue advantages conferred on foreign trade, but there are so many ways in which this tax can and does become a powerful agent for thwarting the sale of British manufactures and maintaining the foreign merchant in ignorance of the requirements of the place or its capabilities of consumption, that the matter becomes one of paramount importance. By Chinese, acquainted with the Realm, conversant with the different means of access to the place, able at the proper time and with the proper person to have recourse to bribes, the inconvenience is less felt; and the various markets offered to them for their goods in transit render such taxes in many instances nugatory. On these grounds we argue that there is no undue advantage to the foreign merchant, if he enjoy immunity from such taxes, and unless it be a matter of constitution then China is as she stands at present, and that we are to be content that she shall be so much of our industry as she does, it appears an injustice that those who have contributed towards it may shut have to vacate the field—in which case the commerce of the southern part of the Empire would centre in Hongkong.

Nor would Our Colony derive any benefit, for, unchecked by the wholesome restraint of the foreigner at the minor Ports, manufactures sold to Chinese at Hongkong, and by them imported, would be easily subjected to any amount of taxation the whim or capacity of the native authorities might choose to impose. From another point of view also, viz., the immunity of native manufactures from such taxes, our production derives additional strength.

Still more detrimentally does the Commerce of this Port suffer from the differential duties levied at the Harbour and places between this and Hongkong. Within a distance in direct line of 120 miles from Hongkong, with numerous Bays and Rivers available between to diminish the distance, it requires but a glance to comprehend how prejudicial to the interests of this Port is the encouragement given by the local authorities to this traffic, from which they reap a rich harvest.

Were the Customs here less strict, our trustworthy Coastguard organized, no complaint could stand, but constituted as is the one and absent as is the other, nothing but disappointment can result to the simplest commercial calculations.

The treatment of chiefs against Chinese is also a subject which calls for improvement if not indeed total reform. Payment of the best founded claims, acknowledged by the defaulters as such, is subject not to their ability but to their willingness to meet them; and reference to the Chinese authorities is of so little avail as to be practically valueless, owing to the venality which prevades all the Yamuns, their professions of bringing pressure to bear on the delinquents being of course in accordance with fact. The vexation, the delay, and time uselessly spent in fruitlessly bringing such claims to their notice through the Consul, are almost effectual barriers against pressing them at all, and a premium is thus being placed more and more on dishonesty.

We submit with deference—

That whereunder a condition of things prevail, H.M. Consul should have it in his power to hold the Chinese authorities responsible for such miscarriage of justice, which so greatly adds to the usual risks of trade.

The disadvantage under which the British flag, as compared with that of other nationalities, labors in the traffic with our own Possessions at the Straits, has only we should think require

to be known to our Government, w
would, once be found. According
Passengers' Act, 1855, British vess
to serious penalties if they carry
voyage of not more than 10 days
the North-East monsoon, or more th
gers each five tons of the ship's
while no such law hampers the
Indefinitive, the Chinese Coastings
than ze the carriage of three passe
five tons to sixteen. As the expense
vessel conveying a large number
is proportionably much less th
with few passengers, the British
able to obtain no share in this
consequence has been that British
suffered grievously for many yea
too, in a traffic which should be
theirs.

The annual exodus of Chinese f
alone to the Straits may be put at
men, whose passage at any rate
per head, so that there is a loss to
owners of $30,000 per annum here
the other ports, by the working o
passage so unfairly.

The Governor of the Straits
has legislated for the conveyance
from those colonies of not m
passengers to each registered,
received the sanction of the
vernment, and though we
three men to every two tons
excessive, when the direction
coasting to the Straits be taken
then, assimilation is scarcely
protection of British interests.

In bringing these points to yo
notice, we venture to hope we
an advocate of them, if not in
least of such portions as may
in need of reform.

Radical changes, such as the
maritime duties on goods car
and native vessels—the free im
of salt—the opening of other
haps subjects better vested in
larger and more influential eye
schemes also it may come with
connexion with opposition on
from certain despatches pu
"Blue Books" to have been y
Policy with regard to British
the term you have been the R
ner nationality in China; but,
of being considered par-nob
and our sense of satisfaction
pursued by your Excellency o
sions that have arisen during
occupied the high position
and Penitentiary in China
we are fully convinced require
cope with and decisive firmne

With our best wishes, for

y of our leaving out we one which equally be appropriations.

POLLARD Y.—But other nations did fit to practices such as these. If we alle t upon on the grounds of the co of ne ar China, as an equality w her to appeal a Consul to this y, surely we were called upon also to the for greater assistance of majority erished in the extraterrital charges, on account of not being able to trust tive officials to do justice in an ordinary ent, all received as positively necessary. If we made his swallow that camel, it hard for us to countenance her strain the present gnat.

EXCELLENCY.—Yes, but we have now ed our hand and offer throat, and she na objects to swallowing any more camels.

POLLARD.—Then remove the exterritory!

EXCELLENCY said the question entered was a very long one. He was sorry that, his instance, he could sympathise with few requirements and concessions and he adhered to opinion that permitting the application council was too limiting a right direction.

The Application would be at liberty to any representations they might think but His Excellency did not consider he adopt a course of negotiation meaning for and believe the Chinese that we think disgraceful and corrupt that we are well to refuse them the common privilege to do the same.

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Mr. POLLARD moved the Hon. Mr Taylor then moved an address for the concession expression of the satisfaction the Excellency expressed the satisfaction the interview had afforded him, and his regret that the opportunities for such frank interchange of views, which always led to useful results, were not more frequent.

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4thly.—A larger field is open to foreign enterprise which, if properly directed, may lead to increased consumption of British fabrics, as well as the export of some articles of native industry.

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there is no undue advantage to the foreign merchant, if he enjoy immunity from such taxes and unless it be a matter of congratulation that China is as she stands at present, and that we are to be content that she absorbs so much of our industry as she does, it appears an injustice that those who have contributed towards it may soon have to vacate the field—in which case the commerce of the southern part of the Empire would centre in Hongkong.

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Still more detrimentally does the Commerce of this Port suffer from the differential duties levied at the Harbors and places between this and Hongkong. Within a distance in direct line of 150 miles from Hongkong, with numerous Bays and Rivers available between to diminish the distance, it requires but a glance to comprehend how prejudicial to the interests of this Port is the encouragement given by the local authorities to this traffic, from which they reap a rich harvest.

Were the Customs here less strict, or a trustworthy coast-guard organized, no complaint could exist, but constituted as is the one and absent as is the other, nothing but disappointment can result to the simplest commercial calculations.

The treatment of claims against Chinese is also a subject which calls for improvement if not indeed total reform. Payment of the best-founded claims, acknowledged by the defaulters as such, is subject not to their ability but to their *willingness* to meet them; and reference to the Chinese authorities is of so little avail as to be practically valueless, owing to the venality which pervades all the Yamuns, their professions of bringing pressure to bear on the delinquents being of course at variance with fact. The vexation, the delay, and time uselessly spent in periodically bringing such claims to their notice through the Consul, are almost insuperable barriers against pressing them at all, and a premium is thus being placed more and more on dishonesty.

We submit, with deference,—

That whereas such a condition of things prevail, H.M. Consul should have it in his power to hold the Chinese authorities responsible for such miscarriage of justice, which so greatly adds to the usual risks of trade.

The disadvantage under which the British flag is compared with that of other nationalities, labors in the traffic with our own Possessions at the Straits, can only we should think require to be known to our Government, when a remedy would not long be found. According to the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855, British Vessels are liable to serious penalties if they carry to the Straits for a voyage of not more than 10 days duration (in the North-East monsoon) more than one passenger to each *two* tons of the ship's register, and while no such law hampers the flags of other nationalities, the Chinese Customs authorities allow the carriage of *three* passengers to each *two* tons register. As the expenses attending a vessel conveying a large number of passengers is proportionately much less than attend one with few passengers, the British flag has been unable to obtain its share in this trade, and the consequence has been that British interests have suffered materially for many years, and that, too, in a traffic which should be more especially theirs.

The annual exodus of Chinese from this port alone to the Straits may be put at about 10,000 men, whose passage it may average about $3 per head, so that there is a loss to British shipowners of $30,000 per annum here (and more at the other ports), by the working of a law which presses so unfairly.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements has legislated for the conveyance *outwards* from those colonies of not more than one passenger to each registered ton, which has received the sanction of the Imperial Government, and though we are of opinion *three* men to every *two* tons register is not excessive, when the duration and ease of the voyage to the Straits be taken into consideration, assimilation is urgently needed for the protection of British interests.

In bringing these points to your Excellency's notice, we venture to hope we may find in you an advocate of them, if not in their entirety, at least of such portions as may seem to you most in need of reform.

Radical changes, such as the equalization of maritime duties on goods carried by foreign and native vessels—the free import and export of salt—the opening of other ports,—are perhaps subjects better mooted and dealt with by larger and more influential communities, from whom also it may come with better grace, to whom it may come with approbation on what we believe from certain despatches published in the "Blue Books" to have been your Excellency's Policy with regard to British interests during the term you have been the Representative of our nationality in China; but, even at the risk of being considered personal, we ask leave to add our mite of satisfaction at the course pursued by your Excellency on the many occasions that have arisen during the time you have occupied the high position of H.M. Minister and Plenipotentiary in China—occasions which we are fully convinced required great ability to cope with and decisive firmness to deal with.

With our best wishes for your Excellency's

health and distinguished future, we have the honor to remain, Sir, your most obedient Servants,

BRADLEY & CO.
EDWARD VISCENT.
D. ROSSMORE.

To His Excellency Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B.,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in China.

To Messrs BRADLEY AND COMPANY AND OTHERS, at Swatow.

CANTON, *Dec. 17th, 1869.*

GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the address which circumstances prevented your presenting to me in person during my visit to Swatow.

I am glad to learn from those who are on the spot that many practical benefits have resulted from the opening of Chaou-chow-foo last year, and that the efforts made since to render your communications between the two ports more secure, as well as to remove impediments of various kinds to the development of trade, have not been wholly unsuccessful. Your appreciation of those efforts and ready recognition of the advantages resulting, I beg to assure you, lose none of their value in my estimation from the smallness of the community you represent; nor with reference to the various questions raised in the course of your remarks on existing disadvantages to trade, am I less disposed on that account to give them my best attention. In respect to the levy of octroi duties at Chaou-chow-foo on foreign goods, there can be no doubt the foreign merchant is entitled by Treaty to lay down his goods at any Treaty Port without their being subjected to other charge than the payment of the import duty according to Tariff; and Chaou-chow foo being a Treaty Port, the levy of any octroi duty has very properly been resisted by H.M.'s Acting Consul. But, as you observe, the Chinese have many ways of evading in collusion with each other any Customs' tax, or rendering nugatory any regulations. And if exemption of foreign goods makes it impossible to levy an octroi duty on native articles of trade, from the apparent injustice of such a differential duty in favour of the foreigner or his trade, and thus causes a loss of some Taels 80,000 local revenue, as the Chinese authorities declare, it is possible that rather than lose this they may covertly raise obstacles to the trade in foreign goods either at Chaou-chow-foo or in the interior, fatal to its prosperity. While China is governed as it is, the danger of such devious courses being resorted to must always be great. This and many other difficulties of a similar nature, however, may I hope be removed, if the recent convention should come into operation. It is therein provided that all foreign textile fabrics shall pass free of all charges in the nine provinces, whether in Chinese or foreign hands, on payment of the Import and Transit duty together, and this without the necessity for any transit pass. The collection of the transit duty on all such foreign goods being thus secured, the one payment is held to be an equivalent for every kind of inland tax that can lawfully be levied.

With reference to the injury inflicted upon the trade of Swatow by the proximity of Hongkong and the further facilities afforded by the absence of an effective preventive service combined with the corrupt practices of the native authorities along the coast for large smuggling operations, I trust something may ultimately be effected to remedy the evil you point out, and put the colony and the Treaty Ports on a more equal footing.

It is indeed very desirable that steps should be taken with a view to the adoption of more satisfactory arrangements than those now existing between the Chinese and the British Colonial authorities; and I am, in compliance with instructions from Her Majesty's Government, now in communication with His Excellency the Viceroy of the two Provinces with a view to promote this object.

By a mutual accord and the adoption of reciprocal measures on the part of the Chinese and the Colonial authorities, I see no reason why the intercourse between Hongkong and the neighbouring coast should not be placed on a more regular and satisfactory footing, so as to protect the Chinese Revenue, without unreasonably obstructing the daily and legitimate traffic between the Colony and the mainland.

So far as the disposition manifested by the Viceroy to meet these views is concerned, there seems to be no insuperable obstacle, and any measures that will plainly tend to discourage contraband trade are so obviously in the interest of the Chinese Government and the High Authorities who administer the Provinces, that they will I believe readily concur in such arrangements as may at the same time be necessary to protect and facilitate the legitimate commerce of the Colony. Both must be provided for, however, if any practical good is to result, and all the advantages of a Treaty Port in China under closely regulated conditions of trade can scarcely be combined with those of a free port in the British dominions which recognizes no Customs' control.

It is plain that there must be a mutual spirit of accommodation for any settlement to be arrived at. The Chinese are willing to concede a right of transhipment and other conditions of a treaty port to Hongkong, but the merchants cannot expect to combine all the advantages of a free port with the privileges of a Treaty Port. So far as trade in native junks with the mainland is concerned, a certain regulated right of supervision and control over their own ships and subjects is a necessity, and cannot be denied.

its exercise cannot be refused without destroying the Chinese revenue on the one hand and expressing the Treaty ports on the other to a competition on unequal terms, of which parties are now complaining. Nor is any such result the arrangement contemplated by Her Majesty's Government. On a basis of reciprocal advantage and concession there is much to be gained on both sides, and nothing to be lost which either side ought to seek to retain. And to facilitate such arrangements as may best secure this end certain articles in the convention were expressly framed.

The treatment of claims against China we feel are perfectly justified in saying, calls for immediate and the subject with all the difficulties attaching to it has not been overlooked on the revision of the Treaty. I believe the adoption of a written commercial code and the constitution of International Mixed Courts, fixed rules of practice, to offer the best remedy for the abuses now complained of, the first part of this programme has been provided for in the convention.

You call my attention lastly to the advantage under which the British are placed with that of other nations in the traffic with our own possessions in the Straits. I have received similar representations from Amoy, and the whole subject is under consideration. It is obvious that legislative action at home is required to remedy, and I have already taken the necessary steps to bring the matter before the proper authorities.—I have the honor, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

PRINTED AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

and distinguished future, we have the
to remain, my your most obedient ser-

BRADLEY & CO.
EDWARD VIRGILI
D. HOSKESSIN.

Excellency Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
K.C.B.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
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GENTS, BRADLEY AND COMPANY AND
GENTS, at Canton.

CANTON, Dec. 17th, 1869.

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with reference to the various questions
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account to give them my best attention:
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Government. On a basis of reciprocal
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Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

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